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PANAMA CANAL CHIEF LINKED TO ANTIGOVERNMENT PLAN

PA111500 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] The Panamanian bimonthly publication BAYANO reported in its latest issue that U.S. General Dennis McAuliffe, administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, several weeks ago placed all of the agency's resources at the disposal of right-wing groups attempting to destabilize the government. The periodical said that these groups received photocopiers and printers and office personnel support to set up a campaign to discredit the government and Defense Forces Chief Manuel Antonio Noriega.

BAYANO reported that caravans of businessmen and right-wing political parties promoting demonstrations in support of U.S. plans to stay in the canal beyond the year 2000 begin at the offices of the U.S. Canal Commission.

These actions openly defy the Panamanian authorities and violate the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the publication says in conclusion.

HAITIANS DEMAND NAMPHY, COUNCIL RESIGNATION

PA112105 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] Thousands of Haitians have demonstrated in the main streets of Port-au-Prince to demand the resignation of the National Government Council headed by Henri Namphy. The demonstrators chanted anti-U.S. slogans and expressed their repudiation of U.S. support for the Namphy government.

Although soldiers remained at the garrisons on this occasion, police forces fired teargas cannisters at the demonstrators who tried to get close to the national palace, where the government junta operates.

Opposition sectors rejected remarks made by Richard Holwill, under secretary of state, on Thursday. Holwill said that governments are changed through elections and not through public marches.

Holwill warned that the United States will suspend its economic aid to Haiti if Namphy is forced to resign.

DUARTE'S BONN VISIT, REGIONAL POSITION VIEWED

PA111552 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jul 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte is still in the FRG, although his official visit concluded on Friday. He will probably have good memories of this visit. Hundreds of West Germans waited for him in various places in Bonn shouting, "Duarte, assassin," and demanding a stop to U.S. intervention in El Salvador, which is a big offense to that small Central American country.

However, the Christian Democratic president feels such intervention is a great honor. Demands for respect for human rights in El Salvador were constant during Duarte's visit. In view of a lack of arguments to counter such demands, Duarte had to admit they were logical because it is hard to erase the terrible records of these violations in El Salvador.

To Duarte who claims to be a democratic chief of state, it is very embarassing to approach thorny topics such as tortures, death squads, indiscriminate air force bombings against civilians, and other excesses. For this reason, he dodged such questions from reporters at a news conference in Bonn. At the end of this meeting with reporters, police arrested many FRG demonstrators who, visibly upset, questioned their country's authorities about inviting an individual they described as an assassin.

According to news dispatches, these were not the only setbacks for Duarte, because in talks with FRG officials he was unable to find receptivity for the Salvadoran position -- ordered by the United States -- to boycott the negotiating process in Central America. It sems the FRG maintained its support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts and praised the so-called peace plan promoted by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias. Duarte torpedoed this plan when he refused to attend the Central American summit that was scheduled for June in Guatemala.

Duarte rode the streets of Bonn in an expensive bulletproof car. However, it was not established if it is a gift from the White House or if it was bought with some of the dollars Ronald Reagan delivers to the Salvadoran regime.

Regarding foreign aid, FRG authorities granted certain credits to their guest at a time when economic aid to another Central American country, Nicaragua, was abruptly cut. The FRG media and opposition sectors highlighted this contrast.

However, Duarte is convinced that only in the United States will he be able to get the necessary dollars to remain in power while bloodshed in El Salvador continues, thanks to the low-intensity war promoted by the Pentagon.

Despite the credits obtained, it was impossible for Duarte to find, in the FRG, the great welcome he is used to getting on his repeated trips to Washington.

COMMENTATOR: CHILEAN CABINET CHANGES REFLECTS CHAOS

PA120450 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] In Chile, 7 of 16 ministers were replaced in the wake of an untimely restructuring by dictator Augusto Pinochet last week. Frequent changes in the cabinet are a trademark of the Chilean regime, reflecting the restlessness and chaos prevailing in that country since a military coup d'etat by Pinochet in September 1973.

The most recent replacements and reshuffling included the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, which are now occupied by Ricardo Garcia and Sergio Fernandez, respectively.

Initial reactions in opposition political circles and the press point to the peculiarity that members of the new cabinet include numerous people who unconditionally support Pinochet. Apparently, the 71-year-old anticommunist general feels threatened in one way or another not only by his opponents, but also by officials who work near his office.

From another stand, the fact that Pinochet is surrounding himself with even closer allies suggests to observers that the regime leader insists on maintaining his plans to stay in power despite all demands inside and outside Chile to return to a democratic system having nothing to do with the current dictatorship.

Sergio Fernandez, who was again called to occupy the Interior Ministry, is a person with experience in that field, because he occupied that post 1978-1982. During that period, he proved to be one of Pinochet's main allies and increased the repression. With his return, it is evident their relationship still exists.

Without a doubt, Pinochet aims to take further steps with this team to ensure his possible continuation as president of that southern country. We must bear in mind that the person who will rule until 1997 will be chosen in 1989.

Supported by his accomplices, Pinochet aspires to be the only candidate considered by the military when the time comes to propose a figure who, after a fraudulent plebiscite such as the one held in 1980, will be acknowledged as new head of state until shortly before 2000.

The persecution and proscription of left-wing organizations, the persistent repressive campaign -- which among other examples, recently claimed the lives of numerous youths accused of belonging to armed groups -- and the economic chaos and widespread destitution are ever-present elements accompanying General Augusto Pinochet, because they are already characteristic of his style.

However, the Chilean people do bear those things in mind and are demanding the right to be consulted on who will rule their country. Obviously, they do not wish the leader of a regime who has led the nation to political, social, and economic chaos to stay in power.

The framework of the Latin American Southern Cone and Pinochet's plans to stay in power constitute an affront to the democratic inclination in neighboring countries, with the well-known exception of Paraguay.

Chilean opposition forces are clearly exposing what is hiding behind the recent ministerial restructuring and seem to be determined to continue participating in broad movements against the dictatorship and its continuity.

FIRE AT ROPE FACTORY IN MATANZAS UNDER CONTROL

FL110526 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] A fire at the Julian Aleman rope and cord factory in Matanzas Province has caused losses of more than 250,000 pesos according to preliminary estimates. The fire began at noon today in the plant's combing section and spread to a warehouse next door. From the first moment, the workers helped the combined firefighting forces of the Interior Ministry, National Revolutionary Police, and FAR. The fire had been brought under control at 1500 but not extinguished. There was no human life lost.

Factory leaders report that the losses consist basically of some 500 tons of Henequen fiber stored there. The Julian Aleman rope and cord factory is the only one of its kind in Cuba. It produces rope and cord for national consumption, and also henequen thread for export. The causes of the fire are under investigation.

CASTRO URUGUAYAN TV INTERVIEW ON AREA CONCERNS

PA010251 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 28 Jun 87 pp 18-a, 19-a, 8-a

[Interview with President Fidel Castro by newsman Angel Maria Luna in Havana; no date given; broadcast by Uruguayan television Channel 10's "Priority" program on unspecified date, and published by the Uruguayan weekly EL POPULAR on 20 March 1987]

[Text] Luna: Home again. As it is already known, tonight we are going to carry on "Priority" the interview that we held with Commander Fidel Castro in Havana.

We already held interviews with Felipe Gonzalez, Daniel Ortega, Jose Napoleon Duarte, and Vinicio Cerezo. For over a year, we had been trying to get an interview with this man because we feel that over and beyond any similar or differing views, he has a substantial influence on this century's political events.

We must publicly thank and offer our recognition to Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias because we were unable to achieve our goal through him.

To interview Fidel Castro is not easy. Not only because of his personality but also because of the circumstances that surrounded the recording of this interview.

In a completely unexpected way, we were told that at a certain moment, after a reception offered to the Uruguayan political and business delegation, we were going to get the interview. This was going to be at a time when we did not have the technical equipment necessary to do the job. Therefore, we must praise the effort and intelligence of Jorge Rodriguez, our cameraman, because without his cooperation, it would have been impossible to conduct this interview, which had to be done at that moment or not at all.

You will have the opportunity to be with us sharing the privilege of this interview granted by Fidel Castro to "Priority." Castro is the man who monopolizes the leadership positions of his country. He is the top figure of the Communist Party, the Army commander in chief, and the president of the Councils of State and Ministers in a Cuba that no one dares conceive without his presence. Here is the interview with Castro:

Luna: Sir, how would like me to address you? Commander? President? Doctor?

Castro: Call me Fidel, just like everyone calls me, all right?

Luna: Perfect, Fidel. Nowadays, almost the entire world, except for Fidel, is talking about Gorbachev's proposal to reorganize the Soviet Union. There seems to be a need to know how the leader of Latin American socialism, the man who is closer to us, interprets this. Perhaps you will make us understand better the democracy and the pluralism mentioned by him. Perhaps you care to explain if there is a turn, as some mention, to capitalism, or if these are masks of international communism. A socialist democracy? I imagine that...

Castro: You are giving me a difficult task: to give an opinion about something that is just beginning and is based on very complex matters. I think one cannot assess something that is just being born. I think that some of the things Gorbachev has set out to do are truly extraordinary. I can say that the main point, the key point of his policy is peace. In other words, Gorbachev, in his condition as the leader of a great power, is aware there is no alternative for peace. The world is threatened by a nuclear catastrophe. No one can know that better than those who have thousands of deadly weapons. I think the leader of a superpower, if he is as truly responsible as a leader of a great socialist power should be, must be perfectly up to date about and aware of what nuclear weapons are and their destructive power. He must be perfectly aware that a nuclear war could be, would be -- and more than would be, will be -- the end of humankind.

Luna: Socialists and capitalists?

Castro: Yes, everybody. I think the world needed a new approach to this problem, and this is what Gorbachev has precisely brought about. I think he has put everything, Soviet prestige and his own personal prestige, into a battle for peace. He has done this but with new approaches and proposals. I truly believe his position has caused an impact on international public opinion. This has opened a true possibility for peace in the world.

Luna: Would you allow me one question?

Castro: Yes.

Luna: You talk about new approaches However, Lenin is constantly being mentioned.

Castro: Yes...

Luna: The return to the sources, the return to the doctrine...

Castro: Yes...

Luna: And it just occurred to me: this is a theory, doctrines that are chemically pure, may become distorted when they go through certain men. For example, one thinks of the Soviet Union, and of the time of Stalin forward.

Castro: Yes...

Luna: The distance between the theory and the doctrine, from Lenin to Stalin; if I understand this correctly, Gorbachev is returning to Lenin, he is reassessing the man...

Castro: Let me tell you that doctrines exist, but at the same time, men interpret those doctrines. The scientific socialism began...well, Marx and Engels drafted the theories and we can say that Lenin was a great interpreter of those doctrines. He developed and applied them to the specific conditions of the old empire of the czars. He made important contributions, and for that reason, there was no longer talk of Marxism after Lenin, it became Marxism-Leninism.

Other leaders interpreted these doctrines in their own way. I think Stalin interpreted these doctrines in his time. Remember it was precisely Stalin who referred to Lenin constantly, and I think that in the great theoretical issues, he interpreted Leninism correctly. This is very difficult topic that cannot be discussed in a few minutes. However, it was when these doctrines were applied that problems cropped up and they had to be analyzed later on. There was the problem of a personality cult and all the consequences. There were certain drastic methods of the government in regard to the country's political leadership. However, it cannot be denied that Stalin had great merit. He also made big mistakes but he had great merits.

I believe that in the future a more objective analysis will be made about Stalin's personality and his role in the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union. That country was torn apart, and was in very difficult conditions. There is no doubt he had the great merit of having implemented industrialization in a country that was alone, isolated, and without any resources....

Luna: It was a very special historic moment...

Castro: And I believe he played a very important role in that. However, there were negative aspects: the personality cult, the centralization of power, and Stalin's single person government, which led to abuses of power in that period.

All of that was reviewed and later studied by the Soviets themselves and by the Soviet leadership, and well, there has been no Soviet leader who has not invoked Lenin.

Luna: Of course...

Castro: Because Lenin is a point of reference, but they find themselves in new situations and must interpret those doctrines as the new situations arise. There is no doubt that Mikhail Gorbachev is inspired by Lenin's ideals and that he interprets them and applies them to new situations in the USSR and the world.

Luna: One must take them into account to distinguish the difference, right?

Castro: Mmh...

Luna: The ecological [as published] and historical factor, the current historic times...

Castro: Yes...

Luna: The previous question I asked was in regard to the indoctrination of man, but do not think I am trying to formulate a trick question.

Castro: I will try not to fall into any trap, okay? I know you will not make me fall into any trap in this or any other sense.

Luna: To see up to what point Cuba's socialism is not turning into Fidelism. [Sentence as published] That is what one sees in people, on the streets, in feelings, and through a very special attraction that the people have for Fidel.

Castro: Let me tell you. I believe I have played a role in the history of our revolution. I have had something to do with the events and in a certain way I have had an influence on the events, but I do not think the revolution has been my work. It is a work I like very much and love very much, and for which I have fought unceasingly since the first day, but it is not my work. I look upon it as the work of an entire people. You have mentioned the word Fidelism, but I have never heard the word Fidelism in this country...

Luna: No, no, no. The word is mine. I tried to interpret...

Castro: So you can see, I have never seen in my country's press, television, or radio, the word Fidelism, because in my country there really has been no personalty cult and I have felt all my life a real anathema to what one could call a personality cult. I recall that one of the first measures we took during the first days of the revolution was to issue a decree prohibiting the use of names of living leaders of the revolution in the naming of streets, or for statues and paintings. All those things are ridiculous. Moreover, we even banned the use of photographs of revolution leaders. You are here and if you see a photograph of a leader, it is because it was taken from a newspaper, a magazine, or a magazine cover, but never because the government has printed photographs for the people.

That term is never used in our country and I do not believe it will be used internationally. I consider myself a humble revolutionary who has made a humble contribution concerning the application of the revolutionry doctrine to the concrete conditions of our country, which is 90 miles away from the most powerful imperialist country in the world. I have a humble contribution of actions and ideas to revolutionary practice, I do not feel that gives me the right to establish a doctrine with the name of Fidelism. Recently a book was edited containing my thoughts, many of the things I have said throughout the years. I took a look at it after it had been printed and I must confess I am satisfied with all the things I have said throughout the years. This is because I was able to ascertain that my position has been consistent throughout. I do not know if one can call that a doctrine, I think it would be too presumptuous to call it a doctrine. In my opinion, it is a revolutionary thought that has remained consistent. I feel it has been my humble contribution to the revolutionary movement, let us say. On the other hand, I feel our people have achieved a great feat, the feat of resisting successfully for almost 30 years the siege, the hostility, and the blockage by the most powerful capitalist or imperialist -- as you prefer -- nation on earth. It is, of course, an imperialist country, there is no doubt about that. We have been doing this now for 30 years. What I mean is, all Latin American peoples have become a little bit more independent as a result of our having struggled and having faced up to the United States. I think that as a result of our struggle, the United States has come to accept a little bit more our Latin American peoples, to despise them a little bit less, because it has seen how a very small country stood up to it, was able to stand up to it and to remain steadfast all these years, and is still doing so. Yes, I believe it has been a historic test. Not mine, but a historic deed of our people that I am sure, some day the rest of the Latin American peoples will recognize.

Luna: I want to tell you something: When we were coming over here on the plane, your friend and our foreign minister, Comrade Enrique Iglesias, enthusiastically defined your personality, stating: "Fidel is government and opposition at the same time, because self-criticism is always present in him; also, he is a man we always see speaking about Latin America and acting on the basis of his thought. Moreover, he is, without a doubt, one of the few personalities of this century." I would like to stress the first point. Do you feel like the government and the opposition when you sometimes become tough with your people and your ministers and you ask them for more effort and efficiency?

Castro: I would say I devote 90 percent of my time to emphasizing the errors and deficiencies in things that I feel are being done badly, and I devote, let us say, 10 percent to the positive things. I think our revolutionary process has many positive things and undoubtedly even extraordinary things about which we are aware. However, in my view, in revolutionary practice, rather than feeling satisfied with what is being done, rather than feeling self-satisfied, it is better to feel dissatisfied. It is better to emphasize the errors and the defects than the successes and the good decisions. All my life I have been very frank in analyzing our problems and our actions and I have generally always been very critical. In recent years, I have been even more critical because I became aware of some errors, some negative tendencies we were falling into, and I felt I had to place much more emphasis on the criticism of the negative aspects. In some way, in a revolutionary process, the leaders have to play the role of government as well as of the opposition. After all, what is self-criticism? One of the essential, fundamental, and vital principals of a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary is the idea of self-criticism, the concept of self-criticism. Self-criticism has to exist in the nucleus, in the committees of the municipality, in the party, and above all, the most important thing, in the people and before public opinion.

It is very hard to criticize oneself, and I honestly tell you I know very few men who are capable of self-criticism. Self-criticism demands courage; not only self-criticism of mistakes one might have committed, but also self-criticism of the work that the collective, the party, all the revolutionaries are doing. I have never had the least doubt -- and I think it is a revolutionary virtue -- that self-criticism must be systematically implemented. However, self-criticism is one of the rarest and most unusual things you will find in men's public lives. It is the rarest thing you will find in politicians' lives. Maybe it is because we consistently apply the principle of self-criticism that some say with irony -- or with humor rather than irony -- that we play the simultaneous role of government and opposition. I would like to have more comrades play the role of opposition. We constantly encourage that spirit of self-criticism. Rather than self-satisfaction, I think that self-criticism is what really helps a revolutionary process advance. Of course, Iglesias is very friendly, very affectionate, and very generous in his comments.

Luna: He really admires you.

Castro: We mutually admire each other. We knew each other and were friends for a long time, when he was a prestigious leader of an international organization, and had not yet held a public position in his country. He visited our country many times, and we established a friendship. We have spoken many times with Iglesias right here.

I even criticized him because he had not visited us for 2 years; I told him: Since you became foreign minister, you have not wanted to visit us. It has been a very pleasant, very interesting, and very constructive visit.

Luna: Fidel, shall we change the topic?

Castro: No, no. Continue with whatever topic you want...I like to talk.

Luna: Last week, in this same program, we spoke with Guatemalan President Cerezo.

Castro: You dod not really think we have exhausted the previous topics? If there is some doubt...

Luna: No, simply...

Castro: ...do you want to speak more about Gorbachev? Perhaps we did not sufficiently address all of this. I would like to tell you I have a very good impression of Gorbachev. He is a very intelligent, brave, and daring man. He is doing extraordinary things in the USSR, especially with a very self-critical spirit in regard to the problems that the USSR has had during these years. He has increased the rate of development in the USSR, implementing scientific and technical advances. I think his most important role is international. I think if there were really hope that a climate of peace and coexistence would be achieved in the world, history would have to honor Gorbachev for this.

He is doing very important things in the Soviet Union. He is renewing cadres, and promoting young people and new ideas -- political and economic ideas. This is a much more complex field in which it is more difficult to express an opinion. I think many of the things that are being done will bring about great results because all things he is doing will have to undergo the tests of time. Perhaps 100 percent will not be achieved, and perhaps he will not be successful in all things. We are following with much interest what Gorbachev is doing. We really think everything that has been done in the Soviet Union is of great importance because of the repercussions they might have in that country -- which is a giant, a giant of socialism -- and internationally. However, I really think it would be a little too premature to issue an opinion. We will have to wait for the development of events to analyze each and all of the things he is doing.

Luna: Undoubtedly. I agree with your statement that we must wait; all processes are evolutionary, aren't they?

Castro: I know him through our relations and my personal contacts with him. He is a very intelligent, very honest, very well-intentioned, and a very talented man. He is demonstrating it.

Luna: There has been talk, even by TASS, about two great currents of "conservatives and progressives." This has evidently resulted from the initial, outright proposal this "revolution within a revolution," as Gorbachev's message was characterized. However, the problem was also brought out in it.

Castro: He did not talk about a revolution but about a restructuring.

Luna: He talked about restructuring, but the interpreters, the analysts have said that...

Castro: You have talked about "conservatives and progressives?"

Luna: Yes, in a telegram that...

Castro: I thought, instead, that the words conservatives and progressives" were Western terms [quotation mark as published].

Luna: TASS also says so.

Castro: When analyzing China's problems, the international news agencies talk about "conservatives and progressives" in their news reports. I do not believe this is Soviet terminology. In the USSR when they talk about what some people think and some don't they say "conservatives and progressives," and I would say this is old terminology. I do not know if there is [as published], because...actually, I would feel, I would be suspicious of the West's sympathy. I would not feel very pleased if the West began praising me because I think that, from the political standpoint, the imperialist, capitalist, liberal bourgeois thinking is -- I say this frankly -- the most negative, retrogressive, reactionary, and conservative thinking in history. For this reason, I think we revolutionaries must not allow ourselves to be manipulated in any way. We cannot allow anyone to include us in any way in the category of "conservatives and progressives" from the Western standpoint. In my opinion, what actually determines if something sounds progressive is capitalism's point of reference. The more we move away from capitalism, the more progressive and revolutionary we are. The closer we move to capitalism, the more conservative and reactionary we are. Therefore, the preeminently capitalist regimes will not be so kind as to say a revolutionary is progressive.

In any event, I am very suspicious of Western qualifiers. I doubt that TASS used this qualifier, but, if it did, it must have been a mistake.

Luna: Independent of the language aspect...

Castro: Yes, yes.

Luna: ...it may be, it is quite possible that these tendencies do exist, even for generational reasons, and that they would be called something different: however, there must have been people who reacted more rapidly, more slowly, or on a different manner to the changes proposed by Gorbacheb, who said: We must go forward: we cannot fall back and have nowhere to fall back to.

Castro: Right.

Luna: I think that the reaction of a 20-year-old man cannot be the same as that of a 60-year-old or a 70-year-old man.

Castro: It depends, because I am already 60, and I think that my political views and my attitudes with regard to problems have not changed from those I had when I was 20. Yes, yes. I think that I have become more revolutionary, a more convinced revolutionary over the years. I feel more revolutionary at age 70 [as published] than at age 20, and more at age 60 than at age 30, and I think that I will feel unfortunate the day I wake up and feel less revolutionary than the day before. So, this matter of the international news agencies...

Luna: Would you be a revolutionary again at 30?

Castro: I would be the same as 30 years ago with the experience I have now. I think I would do things much better. I would do the same things as now but with much more experience and possibly with much more efficacy.

Luna: Last Sunday we talked on this same program with President Vincicio Cerezo in the wake of Brazil's moratorium in the payment of interest on its foreign debt. President Cerezo said with a faint smile: Fidel Castro says the debt must not be paid, but he is up-to-date on his.

Castro: I do not want to say anything that would be unkind to Cerezo. This is the first nonsensical thing I have heard Cerezo say. This demonstrates that the Guatemalan president lacks information. We were up-to-date on our debt approximately 1 year ago because we did not have the problems other Latin American countries had. We have waged the problems other Latin American countries had. We have waged a great battle against the foreign debt in favor of a resolution of the crisis of the foreign debt. We have talked not only about the foreign debt, because the foreign debt is a consequence of the system of economic relations existing in today's world. The foreign debt results from the unequal trade, the protectionism, the dumping, and the unjust economic order prevailing in the world today. It is a consequence of underdevelopment. We said that underdevelopment is a consequence of colonialism. This is our view; generally speaking, it is quite broad and does not refer only to the foreign debt.

We have said that this debt must be written off and that we are not debtors. We are creditors of the developed capitalist world, which has exploited us for centuries. I have said that the debt is unrepayable; that it is uncollectible; that it is unrepayable from the economic standpoint, from the political standpoint, and from the legal standpoint. It is because the peoples did not contract these debts. This responsibility is not binding on the people. We all know how these debts were contracted.

We know these debts cannot be justified from the political, economic, moral, legal, not even from the mathematical point of view. These debts are unpayable, and I can prove this to you mathematically. I can prove it. We have stated the debt must be the issue [favor] to unite the Third World countries, not only to eliminate this unjust economic order that currently exists in the world, but also to eliminate unequal trade, dumping, protectionism, flight of capital, currency manipulation, and all those problems. In 1985, and for many months, we brought up this issue. I think that time, and what is happening, are proving we were right. As each day passes, the debt grows; and as each day passes, it becomes more unpayable and uncollectible. I will even dare to say that the debt will not be paid.

I think that if Cerezo said that -- and I believe you since you were the one who interviewed him -- he did not delve deeply into the problem; he did not seriously analyze the problem. By referring to my statements in the manner he did, he is being shamefully superficial. We told the world we were not waging this battle for ourselves; we are waging the battle for the Latin American people and for the Third World. Our debt is not that big. Our most important and basic economic relations are not with the West but with the socialist countries, and we have excellent trade and economic relations with the socialist countries. We have excellent trade relations with those countries. We have achieved the new international economic order in our relations with the socialist countries.

This debt affects us in our economic relations with the capitalist countries, but only 12 or 10 percent of our economic relations are with the capitalist countries. This is a very small percentage; however, it is important.

There is a certain amount of technology, raw materials, and products we cannot get from the socialist countries. However, the crisis does not affect us so strongly, because our economic development does not depend on our relations with that cruel and merciless world -- the developed capitalist world -- but with the socialist countries.

We are not waging a battle to defend our interests. We are waging a battle because of our principles, and we are waging a battle to defend the interests of the Third World and the Latin American countries. This is what we have been saying. We were not being suffocated by the debt. That was our situation until the first trimester of 1986, when, not because of our wishes but because 40 percent of our income in convertible exchange was affected, the price of oil dropped sharply. At that time, we were exporting and reexporting 3 million tons of oil. We suffered the effects of hurricanes, drought, a drop in the price of our export products, and the devaluation of the dollar. We do not have a market in the United States, in the Western area [as published], but we trade with Japan, Spain, France, the FRG, and Italy; and the currency of these countries went up. We were abruptly affected, and in a matter of weeks, our income in convertible exchange was cut by 40 percent. Faced with this situation, we were forced to stop all our payments; we had not other alternative.

But if Cerezo is traveling the world and saying those things, then he does not know what is going on. I can forgive him because he has just assumed power in a country where 10 or 12 men are killed each day, a country with limited possibilities of having a real government. The soldiers and the death squads are the ones that make decisions. He must not have had much time to hear what I have said or see the truth of the Cuban problems. Perhaps this is why he said such a foolish thing.

Luna: Perhaps your well-known good credit rating made him...

Castro: Yes, we always have had a good credit rating. However, our situation was different because the revolutionary government requested the loans on behalf of the people. That money did not end up in Miami, California, New York, or any other country -- which is what happened to the hundreds upon thousands upon millions of dollars given to Latin America. That money was invested in our country. It was invested for the good of the people. Those banks granted us loans despite the pressures exerted by the United States. We felt we had certain commitments because our situation was not the same. Our loans were not granted by the multinational banks that sought a place to invest the surplus of their petrodollars and went to the Third World countries to invest. Much of that money was used to buy weapons, much of that money was taken out of the countries, and much of that money was embezzled. None of that happened in Cuba.

Therefore, our moral commitments were not the same. We were given the money, but not money to send abroad, to embezzle, or waste. We were given money to invest in industry, and it was invested in services for our people. When we were waging the battle against the foreign debt, we were not thinking of ourselves. We were thinking of the Third World, and we were defending a principle. Therefore, our situation is not the same.

Nevertheless, we have been victims of the dumping by the capitalist countries, the protectionism, the financial maneuvers, in other words, the unequal trade. We were also a colony and we also owe our underdevelopment to the centuries-old colonialism and the neocolonialism imposed by the United States. From that standpoint, they are our creditors. From that viewpoint, we are in the same situation as the other Latin American and Third World countries. However, from the standpoint of how the resources lent to our country have been utilized, the situation was different from that of the great majority of the Latin American countries because the debt was contracted in another way and one would have to ask what happened to the money that was lent to each of the Latin American countries: more than $150 billion left the countries because of inflation and as a result of high U.S. interest rates. The money ended up in Europe, Switzerland, the United States, and other places.

Our money did not end up in any of those places. It was invested here and that is the reality. That is why I can speak to you about this topic and I think it is ridiculous a president who presumes to be informed says such things in Uruguay.

Luna: Regarding the debt, do you think Brazil's decision responds to principles or to purely economic reasons?

Castro: In the first place, I think it responds to purely economic reasons. Brazil does not have an option. Brazil had to suspend payments and it did. It had the courage to do so. I think Brazil's decision is a truly historic event. I said and I repeat that after Brazil's decision, things will be up to the debtors. Brazil simply decided to suspend payments. Brazil does not reject negotiations. Instead, it seeks negotiations. I have said that whatever the result of the negotiations and whether or not this problem is resolved through negotiations that are highly satisfactory for Brazil, from now on the debtors will have the last word becuase it was not the IMF, it was not the creditor banks, but the debtor country that courageously decided to suspend the payments.

It is to be hoped that there will be negotiations and some solution. However, it is also hoped Brazil will obtain important financial concessions, otherwise, Brazil will be unable to pay the debt. Those concessions Brazil will obtain in negotiations -- if satsifactory negotiations take place -- will be beneficial for all the debtor countries.

Luna: As a precedent.

Castro: Well, that in the first place. If no agreement is reached and if Brazil remains firm and decides to indefinitely prolong the suspension of payments, it will need the resolute support of all the Third World countries, all the countries of the Group of 77, the nonaligned countries, the Latin American countries. It needs and deserves the support of all the Third World countries because, to some extent, Brazil is not only defending its cause, but the cause of all the Latin American countries and of all the debtor countries.

For the time being, so far as Cuba, is concerned, Brazil will have our total, complete, and unconditional support. I really admire the decision it has made. It was a resolute and brave decision. I think it is also defending principles. I think Brazil is defending a principle of interest to all the Third World countries.

Brazil has said the debt cannot be paid with the people's hunger. I think that is a principle. However, Brazil could say: I am not paying the debt because I cannot pay the debt in the current conditions. I could also say: reduce the interest rates, give me 20, 30 or 40 years to pay, give me so many years of grace, and then I will be in a condition to pay. We hope that Brazil will be successful in this battle it is waging. It will undoubtedly have our support.

If the industrialized capitalist countries want to use Brazil to teach a lesson, if they want to take reprisals against Brazil, they will fail because Brazil is a country with enormous potential resources. If it remains firm in the faces of any blackmail attempt by the capitalist creditor countries, I have no doubt it can count on the support of the Third World countries, the Nonalighed Movement, the socialist countries, all the truly progressive forces of the world. That is my opinion. We are watching events and I believe Brazil has sufficient strength to successfully wage this battle.

Luna: The foreign debt is not the only Latin American problem.

Castro: I would like to address this topic a little more.

Regarding the debt I can tell you the folllowing: It is not only Brazil. All of the Latin American countries are experiencing a difficult situation. Latin America's imports in 1985 were approximately $91 billion. In 1986, they were $78 billion. That is $13 billion less. In 1985, Latin America's trade surplus was $33.5 billion. In 1986, Latin America's trade surplus was approximately $18.5 billion. That is $15 billion less. In 1986, Latin America paid $30.1 billion in interest and profits [utilidades]. Latin America received $8 billion from investments and other sources. Therefore, $22 billion was the total net transfer of capital from Latin America to the industrialized countries. We are seeing the absurd fact that an underdeveloped region of the world, with great economic stagnation, whose production per capita is less than it was in 1980 and 1979, is transferring capital to the developed capitalist countries. From 1982 to 1986, the net transfer of capital from Latin America to the developed capitalist countries amounted to $132 million [as published]. To be more exact, $131.9 billion in 5 years. That situation is unsustainable. It is explosive. If you export less, if you increasingly have less surplus, if you have to continue obtaining tens of billions of dollars from the blood and sweat of the Latin American peoples to give them to the developed capitalist countries, this points to an unsustainable situation for the economy of the Latin American countries.

I said, and I am not repeating and reiterating it, that the foreign debt of Latin America is unpayable and uncollectable. Facts make evident what we have been systematically saying. Taking into consideration this data I would like someone to explain how Latin America can possibly pay its foreign debt. Mathematics say, in an irrefutable way, it cannot be paid.

Luna: At that time, or perhaps a little later, you also said the foreign debt is endangering the democracies of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. At this time, apparently, Brazil's decision has strengthened, at least, the democratic structure, considering all the support and the agreement secured for the decision.

Castro: I said that for a very simple reason: In order to pay the foreign debt in the conditions that the capitalist creditor countries were demanding, the countries had to take measures so drastic that any government trying to impose them would be finished politically. This is why the governments of Brazil, Argentina and Peru stated they were not prepared to accept the conditions. Governments that were the result of a democratic opening were asked to imposed restrictions and sacrifices on their people that would have pushed the democratic processes in those countries into a crisis. I said that and I maintain it.

Undoubtedly, the debt is no longer being paid under those conditions. We can say, in the first place, that the debt has not been paid at all for some time. What is being paid, or what the countries are trying to pay, is, exclusively, the interest on the debt. The $31.1 billion [figure as published] I mentioned represents debt interest and profits. Remember there are the interests, the profits, and also that much money leaves Latin America through capital flight. Do not forget that. This is not being considered. Much money also leaves Latin America because of unequal trade practices. This is not being considered either. I am speaking of $31.1 billion paid in the form of interest and profits made by foreign enterprises in Latin America. What we are discussing is whether or not interests are being paid. What the creditor countries have done is to lend money so they receive interest. Meanwhile the debt keeps growing and is not paid. This is cancer. It does not have a logical solution. The discussion now is whether or not the interest is being paid. At the end, I have said this and now I will repeat it and reiterate it, at the end neither the debt nor the interest will be paid.

Luna: For that to happen there would have to be some changes, Latin America would have to be more united.

Castro: Of course, of course. But the debt is only part of the problem.

If the debt were to be erased tomorrow and the conditions of unequal trade that exist today, the policies of dumping and protectionism, the manipulation of the world finance practices that exist today, all those things that the Yankees and the big and developed capitalist countries do, were to continue, in a matter of 10 or 20 years we would be back in a similar situation. My position is that the problems of underdevelopment demand not only that the debt be erased, but also that unequal trade, dumping, and protectionism end. It demands the application of a new international econommic order approved by the United Nations, and even then many countries would need much international cooperation to achieve development.

The Latin American countries need not only the elimination of the debt and the implementation of a new international economic order, but also economic integration. Without economic integration, the Latin American countries have no future. Even countries like Brazil, with great economic potential, need integration as an indeispensable condition for their development and a dignified place in tomorrow's world. Isolated, dispersed, and economically weak countries will have no place in the era of computers, electronics, biotechnology, and robots.

Much has been said about integration and everybody has talked about integration but integration has never been so necessary and urgent as it is now. That is, we should not just talk about this debt I already consider unpayable. Now it is more important to struggle to put an end to the abusive policies being implemented against the Third World countries. Now it is important to struggle for the new international economic order and for integration because they are the sine qua non for development and for survival as independent nations in Latin America.

Luna: Could that integration among countries with various political regimes be possible?

Castro: There is no choice. We cannot wait for a revolution to take place in all the countries to have integration. We, as a socialist country -- practically the only one in Latin America -- are prepared to participate, to join. I believe this integration is perfectly possible. We have spoken with many industrialists here. You have witnesses the honesty with which I spoke to them and told them how integration is possible in tomorrow's peaceful world because if there is no peace then we will not be able to talk about anything, be it the debt, or integration, or the new international economic order, because there will be no one on this planet to care about such matters. The premise for everything I am talking about is peace, the avoidance of a nuclear war that would exterminate mankind. Supposing we have a world at peace, we have no other alternative but integration. In that peaceful world there will be socialist and capitalist countries. We, a socialist country, see no obstacle to economically integrating Latin America. There is the case of Europe. The European countries spent centuries waging war on each other, wars that lasted 10, 30, and 100 years; today, however, all the European countries -- having different governments and languages -- compose the EEC. None of those countries would believe now that they could possibly survive without the EEC, and those are very industrialized countries, much more than those of Latin America. Great Britain and the FRG, the cradles of industrial development, now cannot imagine their existence without economic integration.

How can small countries, like the Central American countries or many small African countries, plan their economic and polical future without integration? It is not necessary that the countries turn to socialism; all they need is a degree of political development and responsibility on the part of their political leaders to struggle for integration. It has been proven that economic integration is possible even within the capitalist system. If Europe has it, why can't Latin America? We, who are a rare species in Latin America because we are a socialist state, could say it is impossible. I say there is nothing that is impossible, and integration in Latin America will not only get our support but also our cooperation and participation.

Luna: Yesterday at the Biotechnical Institute I heard one of the directors quote you. He said: "If we do not board the car of science and technology now, we will never board it." I think that for integration, the incorporation of science and technology becomes a matter of concern for all social economists. Am I correct?

Castro: I have always said, and you read the quote, that the future is a future for men of science. Since the beginning of the revolution I have been aware of the importance of science and technology for the development and advancement of countries. I saw that one of the instruments used to dominate our countries was the monopoly of science and technology that the developed capitalist countries had. From the very beginning we put forth every effort to develop in the field of science. We had no research centers. We created the Academy of Science and we have more than 100 research centers. The most recent center is the Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Center. This places us among the 10 most advanced countries in this field. Biotechnology, like robotics, computer science, and electronics, are vanguard technologies. We are trying to advance in the fields of biotechnology and computer science. We are trying to expand our knowledge in the field of computer science. This is being taught in all the universities, in all the technical science schools of the universities. We are also teaching computer science in our middle level schools and in the next 2 years, we will be teaching this subject in all our secondary schools, all our university schools, technological schools, and all the technical science schools at the universities.

We have also created something which is very interesting and which you have probably not yet heard of. We have created exact science schools. Remember that when the Cuban team visited Uruguay recently, they placed first in the Latin American competition. I think we have advanced quite rapidly and will soon be among the first in the fields of computer science, mathematics, and all the exact sciences. This is an essential requirement for development and it is also an essential requirement for the independence of our countries. Today's science and technology in the Third World is provided by the developed capitalist countries. Not only do they have a science and technology monopoly but they also steal the best minds of the Third World. I have heard very intelligent Latin American men speak, but these men do not work in their countries; they work in the United States, in the UK, and in Europe, because they were not able to carry out their research work in their own countries. We are giving this much emphasis just as we have given much emphasis to the development of medical research, a field in which we occupy an outstanding place. I can assure you we are doing truly revolutionary things in medicine and, without any doubts, in a few years we will be number one in the world. Today we are number one in the Third World in public health. I feel that in 10 more years we will be number one in the world.

Luna: Do you think that only a communist regime can be number one in the fields of health and education?

Castro: I think that if you just leave these things to spontaneity, you will achieve nothing. The problem that the capitalist countries have is that they leave this to spontaneity. There is not enough medical attention, not enough attention is given to the problem of health, not enough attention is given to reasearch science. Private medicine will never give you the same results we have achieved with our medical system. I would have to say that in health, education, and other fields, these results can only be achieved in a socialist regime. I honestly say this. This does not mean a capitalist country cannot have its health and education programs. There are some capitalist countries that have important health and education programs. But a Third World country, a capitalist country that falls under the category of underdeveloped, can only have these programs if there is a dynamic and active participation by the state. Only in this manner will the country advance in these fields. That is our situation.

There are countries with a pretty good health system. Argentina has a pretty good health system. I think Uruguay and Costa Rica have a pretty good health system. They were way ahead of us and I can honestly say that today we are way ahead of them in every aspect of health. But it is not what we have achieved but the goals we have set for the next 10 and 20 years. Our advancements now place us in first place, but the goals we have set ourselves will place us in the first place among all the countries, socialist and capitalist.

For example, the infant mortality rate in Cuba is 13.6 percent. It is approximately 11 percent in the United States and there are regions there where it is much higher than ours. It is higher among Hispanics and blacks. Consequently, we are only 2 percent different thant the U.S. infant mortality rate. I think that ours will drop to 10 percent in 5 more years. I do not want to expand too much on this. However, I could tell you the reason why we are certain it will drop to 10 percent, despite our climate, which is less healthy than a mild climate. There are more insects in the tropical climate. There are conditions that are more ideal for viruses, bacterias, and so forth. Genetic factors can also have an influence in the tropical climate. But I am sure we are going to drop to 10 percent because we already have mountain and rural areas where the rate is less than 10 percent now. This is a result of the family doctor, a practice that we are spreading throughout the country. We are also beginning to apply prenatal genetics. We have a program of intensive prenatal care for the mothers. We have created very modern cardiovascular surgery centers for children. All these factors must reduce the infant mortality rate to less than 10 percent.

Life-expectancy is 75 years. I am sure that in 10 more years we will raise this to over 80 years. I am completely sure about that. We are not comparing ourselves with the Third World countries. We are not comparing ourselves with any country of Latin America, Africa, or Asia. We are comparing ourselves with the United States, the richest capitalist country and have no doubt that we will leave it behind. I have no doubt. I am sure about that.

Luna: It is good to have it as a parameter, no?

Castro: Well, it is that we have to compare ourselves with it.

Luna: You said all this is possible if peace continues. A few days ago international dispatches reported there was a concern that was made public in Venezuela: The building of the thermonuclear plant in Cienfuegos. I think this was brought up by the president of a Venzuelan nuclear power plant...

Castro: Those are Yankee maneuvers, ridiculous Yankee maneuvers.

Luna: Not another Chernobyl.

Castro: Those are tricks by the United States, which moves its pawns to challenge the establishment of our nuclear plant. It just so happens that the United States has nuclear plants in Florida and everywhere and none of these fools are saying anything about it. The U.S. nuclear plants are less safe than ours. Much less. It is very difficult for a nuclear plant to be built with the requirements with which we are building ours and with a technology that is not that of Chernobyl. It is a technology that is similar to that of the United States but with safety measures the United States does not use when it builds its plants. The personnel are so highly qualified that no U.S. plant has personnel that are that highly qualified. Many highly qualified engineers and experts will work there.

And the fools keep annoying others with that. We do not have hydraulic energy. We do not have coal. We do not have easy energy sources. We have limited petroleum production. The country is developing. All the energy sources. We have limited petroleum production. The country is developing. All the energy it produces is based on petroleum. How can one question Cuba's right to build an electronuclear plant? We are building one of the safest electronuclear plants in the world. We are going to train physicists and high level scientific personnel to run the plant. But then, these fools, the pawns of the United States, come up with meetings in Puerto Rico -- a brother country but, unfortunately, merely a colony of the United States -- to discuss the Cuban nuclear plant. Therefore, it is ridiculous and worthless to pay attention to that. A U.S. legislator wrote me a letter. I wrote and explained to him we are willing to give them all kinds of information but at the same time, they have to give us all the information about the plants they have in Florida and in the rest of the United States, as our neighbors. Then, based on reciprocity, we are willing to offer all the information about our nuclear plant and what he wanted to know. But only based on reciprocity. Or is it that they think we are not capable of running an electronuclear plant? In contrast, the Yankees in Florida can build 40 of them and no one can say anything. We do not accept such inequality. So what I can tell you is that we have the most profound contempt for those individuals who said foolish things about the construction of our electronuclear plant.

Luna: They mentioned the Tlaltelolco treaty...

Castro: Yes, and we didn't participate in the treaty because we didn't want to and we still don't want to. When the United States disarms itself then we will sign all the treaties. However, having a Yankee base there [not further identified] where they can place a nuclear weapon if they want, why should we be docile and make commitments of that sort? We are not planning to build nuclear weapons but no country should have rights over another as a matter of principle. Not signing those treaties is a Cuban moral statement. The United States can have millions of nuclear weapons, it can threaten our country and it can forcibly have a base in our territory, and on top of this they want us to be like sheep and sign all the existing treaties and commitments that we will not build nuclear weapons. We are not thinking of building nuclear weapons, because it makes no sense to do so and also because we could not build them. It could be absurd to attempt to make nuclear weapons and this is not our purpose. But we just don't want to sign unilateral commitments. We are willing to sign a commitment that has been signed by the United States; the rest is hogwash.

Clarification made by the journalist to the television audience: Fidel Castro told us he thought this interview would be much shorter. All the guests at the reception we mentioned previously are waiting for him and he also wanted to visit Gabriel Garcia Marquez at this early hour because it was his 59th birthday -- and he did so at a later hour. Very kindly he suggested we should end the interview because he was really tired. The following are the last subjects we discussed during this interview that we are giving you today on the "Priority" program.

Luna: Fidel, how would you sum up these almost 30 years of revolution, since that distant literacy campaign, up to the present with those billboards that can be seen in the streets of Cuba that read: With Fidel, Toward the Year 2000? What is the present state of Cuban society? What role does the family have within the country's social structure? How has it developed?

Castro: The family plays a decisive role and this contradicts statements made by socialism's detractors that socialism is against the family. Within socialism we strive for the development of family institutions as we demand a great deal from the family unit. Children's education is not only the responsibility of the state, or the schools, or mid-level education centers; the family has a great responsibility in this task. We have increasingly developed our educational institutions but have always started from the concept that parents play a fundamental role in their children's education and that education must develop in a close-knit cooperation between family and state education institutions. The same applies to health programs: the family plays a predominant role.

Of course, the concept of family is different from that before the revolution. Before the revolution the family was very dependent on women, women were not educated to develop their intellectual and professional capabilities but were educated for marriage. Marriage was a failure and it was a disaster for women because we lived in an unequal society. Today women have equal status. More than 55 percent of the country's technical force is made up of women. There is liberty. There are also more divorces and this is due to the equality. But we do not like this; we would rather have a stable family as it benefits the children's education. The existing society has worked hard to acheive women's equality and it has paid off.

I can tell you we are very satisfied with our society's evolution. Of course, I cannot deny we have problems but these can be overcome. There have been difficult times, but today in our society, the leaders of the revolution have a great deal of experince. We are always acquiring experience: individual experience and collective experience. We are fighting against errors, against negative trends. We are living in an exciting time of great advances, in spite of our economic difficulties that are the same as those of the rest of the Latin American countries. We are carrying out far-reaching economic and social development plans. I can tell you that after almost 30 years of the revolution's triumph, I have never felt as optimistic as I and all the Cubans presently feel. If you would have had the opportunity to tour the country and talk to the people, you would have confimed what I am saying with you own observations. Somebody spoke to me about a billboard somewhere that states: Now we are really going to build socialism. At a recent meeting with the unions to commemorate a historic date, I explained to them what I wanted to say with this statement. Almost 30 years ago when we met with Raul and other companions in a place in the Sierra Maestra -- we were seven men with seven rifles -- I affirmed with great confidence about the immediate future: "Now we are really going to win the war." Recalling that time and taking into account the measures that are presently being taken, we can visualize the wisdom we have accumulated in all these years.

I used the statement: "Now we are really going to build socialism." I explained to the workers that this does not mean we had not been doing that during all these years, but rather that we have worked much and we have advanced much. What I did was to compare what we were doing at the time with what we are doing now. I reaffirmed my beliefs and I literally repeated that statement. That is why I said: "Now we are really going to build socilism."

Luna: You have to admit it is not only personal or professional pride, but because the people of Uruguay are very anxious to hear you...

Castro: It could be because of the time we have not been in contact.

Luna: Of course, but I wanted to ask what you know about today's Uruguay.

Castro: I have always had a special liking for the people of Uruguay, because when our revolution was going through its most difficult times -- at the time of the blockade imposed by the United States in an attempt to isolate us, at the time of the direct aggressions by the United States, at the time of the attack on Playa Giron -- the workers, students, and the people in general were very much in solidarity with Cuba. From that time on, we have always, always had a feeling of gratitude for Uruguay. That is why we have always been closely following its political difficulties. We are very happy over this democratic opening, over its current process, and we are closely following the evolution of events of our southern brother, this small southern country. In the same manner in which we -- here in the Caribbean -- are making an effort and are struggling to overcome difficulties, we see that you are also struggling to advance and overcome difficulties. Now is the time that we see there is a very great spiritual rapprochement between Cuba and Uruguay. Perhaps we do not know very much -- and we would like to know much more -- but we are closely following all Uruguayan events. We have sincere and strong feelings of friendship and love for Uruguay.

Luna: You were telling the industrialists and businessmen who recently met that even under economic conditions that were not as favorable, there would be a favorable feeling for trade with Uruguay.

Castro: What I was saying was that we should not be thinking about 1985, 86, but in 87, 88, 89, 90, and in the future [sentence as published]. I feel possibilities are opening up for development and exchange, as well as possibilities for relations between the two countries, because both countries are small. Cuba cannot be as important for Uruguay as Brazil, or even Argentina. Those countries have a higher population with greater possibilities. However, what I did say was that between the two of us, we were defending principles: The principle of exchange, of trade among the countries in our area, and the principles of integration of the Latin American countries. The volume of principles we are defending is much more important than the volume of our business.

Luna: You have given us a lot of your time. You may rest assured that everyone is going to feel is was very little time.

Castro: I think everyone is going to feel it was a lot of time, at least that I have talked a lot. However, I want you to advise your people of the hour of this interview...(He looks at his watch) It is 0200, and it has been a long work day in which we have already used up a great deal of our energy.

Luna: That is correct. However, this conversation is proof of the love and affection you have given to this interview, something for which I wish to express my gratitute once again. I do wish to tell you now that perhaps in a while we will again visit you.

Castro: Fine, come back again.

Luna: Thank you very much.

Castro: I wish you much success.

Luna: Thank you, thank you very much, you are very kind.

HAITI

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR STRIKE TO RESUME 15 JULY

FL131625 Port-au-Prince Domestic Service in Creole 1300 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] In connection with the crisis Haiti has been in for more than 20 days now, we have Communique No 17 from the coordinating committee of the 57 organizations working on the crisis. The communique was made public yesterday, Sunday, 12 July 1987. Here is what it says:

The coordinating committee of the 57 organizations and federations working on the crisis in the country is pleased to inform the Haitian people that democrats and many other countries have expressed solidarity with the battle currently being waged here in Haiti to change the National Government Council (CNG). The committee wishes to inform everyone as of today that the second phase of the battle has begun: It sends out a single directive to all patriots and democrats all over Haiti.

First, Monday and Tuesday are 2 days for all patriots and organizations throughout Haiti to do everything they need to organize for the second phase of the battle. There will be no strike on Monday, 13 July. Monday is a day of solidarity with all the victims of the torrential rains that fell in Port-au-Prince on Friday, 10 July, causing great damage. This damage was the result of 30 years of disorder on the part of the macoute regime. At noon on Monday, patriots all over Haiti will honk their horns or make noise othe ways for 15 minutes.

Second, there will be no strike on Tuesday, 14 July. That day will be devoted to explaining, nationwide, the people's alternative and the entire program, which is based on the people's demands. The people who represent this CNG -- meaning prefects, magistrates, commissioners information agents, members of the Administrative Councils for the Rural Sections [Conseil d'Administration de la Section Rurale -- CASER] -- should come over to the side of the people, meaning they should resign, just like many other patriots have already begun to do in many parts of Haiti. Third, Haitian citizens all over Haiti should stop putting money into the pockets of a government that wastes the people's money by using it to buy weapons for macoutes to kill people with. Fourth, the strike is to resume with greater force than ever throughout Haiti.

The communique continues, saying: The battle may be long, but victory is not far off. We will make sacrifices in order to get the people's demands satisfied. In this manner, the people's blood will not have been shed in vain. Long live the Constitution of 1987. Long live the people's alternative. Long live democracy for Haiti.

The people signing for the Coordinating Committee on 12 July 1987 are: Victor Benoit, for the National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements; Jude L. Jean-Jacques, for the Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces No 1; Edriss Raymond, for TANDEN [not further identified]; Jacques Pascal, for Student Affairs; Daniel Narcisse, for the other Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces; and Serges Gilles, for BIP, which stands for Patriotic Unitarian Bloc [Bloc Unitaire Patriotique].

Meets With Mixed Reaction

PA131709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 13 Jul (AFP) -- The coordination committee of the Haitian protest movement, which is demanding the resignation of the CNG and of President General Henri Namphy, has called for a new general strike for Wednesday.

In a communique issued today, the committee -- which includes 57 people's organizations -- urged the "patriots" to devote Monday and Tuesday to prepare "the second phase of the battle" against the government. It also asked the prefects, mayors, magistrates, and other officials, to resign "as other patriots have already done."

In recent days, a considerable number of municipal officials have resigned their posts as evidence of their opposition to the CNG.

Last week, the 57 organizations called for general strikes that were massively supported as well as several demonstrations.

The committee proposes "a people's alternative" to the government that consists of replacing the three members of the CNG with representatives of the "democratic sectors" and a member of the general staff of the Army.

Msgr Willy Romelus, bishop of Jeremis (southwestern region), who last June was the first one to demand the resignation of the CNG, declared that its ouster is "absolutely necessary."

"Remain firm and offer resistance, God is with us, we will win. With God's help final victory will be ours," the prelate said in a "message to the people of Haiti" broadcast by the Catholic radio station Radio Soleil.

"Avoid at all costs the paths of capitalism and communism and do not stray from the path that leads to God," the message stated, condemning the "flagrant interference" by the United States in Haitian domestic affairs. Last, Romelus alluded to the large number of solutions proposed by the diverse parties and invited the opposition to "find the only alternative that will be the most convenient for all the people."

Meanwhile, Herard Simon, the hougan (priest), leader of Zentray, principal voodoo movement of the country, and member of the coordination committee, appealed yesterday, Sunday, for dialogue with the CNG and, in an interview granted to AFP in the city of Gonaives, 150 km north of the capital, came out against a new general strike.

According to Simon, the CNG has "bent over backwards" to restore the independence of the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), charged with organizing the elections, and now it suffices to pressure it so that it will fulfill its commitments.

The hougen added that the peasants and people in general are "tired," but in the same region of Antibonite, 28 peasant associations, meeting over the weekend, resolved to give their total support to the coordination committee and to support the call for a general strike.

One of its representatives, Paul Latortue, who is also treasurer of the Zentray movement, said "the only objective is to organize the first free elections in Haiti. However, the CNG has demonstrated that it does not want to have them."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER WARNS OF COMMUNISM

FL132153 Port-au-Prince Domestic Service in Creole 1300 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Statements by Haitian Christian Democratic [PDCH] leader Sylvio Claude made in a recorded telephone interview on 13 July]

[Text] [Begin Claude recording] People of Haiti, I came here this morning to say something extremely important to you. After hearing the communique from the group of 57 this morning, quite frankly, I felt we had lost the battle. Because -- listen carefully -- how would you feel? We sit there for 3 days to decide together on an alternative to propose, and now they get into a huddle all alone behind their office door and they decide there will not be a strike until Wednesday. Now, this is precisely what I wanted to denounce.

What I say is true and I can prove it. There are two groups of people within the 57 -- a pro-communist group and a pro-CNG Tonton Macoute group -- which either want the CNG to stay in power or a communist (?coup). And it is this plot that I saw that made me come forward. I say, you did not understand Saturday's strike and did not obey; you let them boycott it. I heard Rene Theodore [secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists] say, over Radio Caraibes, that he did not approve of the call for Saturday's strike. Why not? Because now, a single sector does not have the right to make a decision by itself.

Now, I had thought part of what he said was sincere. Because I will tell you, frankly -- and I have proof -- that it is Theodore who is leading the battle, through the group of 57. Because, just look -- they call for a demonstration and Theodore takes over the demonstration. There are red flags all over the country. Everyone is chanting: Long live the Communists! Long live Castro! That is why they are trying to isolate me, push me aside -- so I am out of the game -- because they know I will not accept either the Communists or the CNG. Now, if we have already sat down together and come up with an alternative, if things have to start over again, we have to sit down together again and reach a decision. And they did this by themselves. They isolated me. Why? The strike ended last Wednesday. Eight days, they gave 8 days. And now, instead of the strike starting tomorrow -- I agree that it should not start today...[changes thought] Why not? Because we had said the deadline was Monday. But why not start the strike on Tuesday? And that is precisely what constitutes the conspiracy -- giving the government time to organize itself so it can stay in power.

Because the Communists...[changes thought] I will explain clearly. When a country is a democracy, Communists are not comfortable because they cannot take power in a democracy. Communism has to use weapons and it is trying to muddle up the game, to sow division (?among) the real doers, who are really struggling to further the people's cause. Communism will sow division among them so they can be a civil war, so the Communists can seize power. When everyone is at each other's throats and division reigns, Communism will find its path to tread in order to do what it needs to do.

Just take a good look, there is a communist party in all democracies and it can never take power. It is where there is no democracy, where there is a dictatorship, that it is able to take power. And that is the game being played here. They started playing the game a long time ago. They have been using diversionary tactics, manuevering. People have called me a communist in order to introduce division and to sow confusion. Now they are saying it is Michel Fortune [not further identified]. I understand they attacked him just this morning -- I heard over Radio Lumiere -- saying he is a communist. Do you see the problem? If we do not get together so as not to get caught in those two coups, those two coups are inevitable.

I am asking you, people of Haiti, to back me up so you can defend us, because I have been defending you for a long time. We ask the group of 57 to recall its communique and call on everyone involved in the alternatives, in the struggle, to come sit down at the table to decide together how we are going to continue the struggle.

I am saying, people of Haiti, that I have been fighting on your behalf since 1979. I was fighting. I had to take a boat out -- to the point where, in 1982-83, I alone was standing up to Duvalier. AFP never fails to say it. It always mentioned this at the end of its news reports -- that I was the only opponent to the Duvalier regime. Now, you have shunted me aside. You are following a group -- you do not even know those people -- coming from a foreign country. You do not know they are not Duvalier spies; whether or not there are Tontons Macoutes among them. You have never seen them before. You do not know them at all. And you have abandoned Sylvio Claude. You have set Sylvio Claude aside. Well, if the CNG does not get you, the Communists will.

I am asking you to support me in order to get the group of 57 to recall its communique and call everyone to come and meet so we will know how the struggle is to begin, or else, I, Sylvio will know how the struggle totally. You can then fend for yourselves, together with your group of 57, and get it to liberate you.

Because, just look -- how come all of a sudden there are red flags all over the country and people are saying "Long live Castro!"? What does this mean, my friends? Nobody said the communist party (?should) not be here. But where is the democratic sector? Where are the Christians? How can you let yourselves be taken in like this? Are you going to let 57 people lead you into communism or into keeping the CNG! Can you not see that?

If you do not listen to me .... [changes thought] I repeat -- I am asking the group of 57 to recall its communique and come sit at the table with everyone so we can discuss together how the struggle is to begin. Because we cannot do 2 days of strike, 8 days of no strike, 2 more days of strike, 8 more days of no strike -- and meanwhile the government sits there ever more firmly ensconced. Thank you.

[Announcer] That was Pastor Sylvio C. Claude, PDCH leader making a statement regarding Communique No 17 of the coordinating committee of the 57 organizations and federations that are working on the crisis in Haiti.

CORRECTION TO CNG MEETING ON ALTERNATIVE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Meeting Called" published in the 10 July Latin American Daily Report on page B 6, paragraph one, line five: The name Paul Evans should read Evans Paul.

ORTEGA INAUGURATES COSTA RICAN BORDER POST

PA121950 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1748 GMT 12 Jul 87

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega "during a ceremony to inaugurate the customs installations of Sapoa," on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border; live or recorded -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...comrades, workers, and peasants of this area; Mrs Muni Figueres, Costa Rican minister of trade; Mr Mohs, minister of health; Mr Ambassador of Costa Rica; delegates of Guanacaste; Mr (Juan Surruc), mayor of Gerona, [Spain], and Mrs Beatriz Zuniga, Guatemalan minister of tourism:

We are inaugurating this border post of Sapoa with the participation of Nicaraguan peasants and workers. This is the product of the working people of Nicaragua, an effort by the workers, who with perserverance and determination built these installations within the estimated time of completion. We are inaugurating this border post with the participation of a delegation of the sister people and government of Costa Rica, with the participation of the Guatemalan minister of tourism, with the participation of a Spanish mayor, that is, with the participation of representatives of various countries. This says a great deal about the interest that sister peoples and governments that are friends of Nicaragua have in the Nicaraguan people. The most important thing of this gathering, what we should all take with us from this moment when we inaugurate this project, is the Nicaraguan people's message of peace.

We are not mistaken when we assert that the Nicaraguan people's message of peace is also the message of peace of the Costa Rican people, the message of peace of the Guatemalan people, the message of peace of the Honduran and Salvadoran people, the message of peace of the Latin American peoples and of the American people, of the European and world peoples, who want peace for the world, for Central America, and for Nicaragua, which is suffering and bleeding, for Nicaragua, which is the victim of a terrorist policy that has been condemned by the International Court of Justice, for Nicaragua, which every day sees peasants, workers, youths, women, children, and technicians fall -- just yesterday a technician from the energy institute was murdered by the contras -- for Nicaragua, which is living the sacrifice of churchmen like Friar Tomas de Zabaleta, who was murdered by U.S. policy, a churchman, the first churchman murdered in our country since the triumph of the revolution, murdered by the U.S. Government, which gives the arms and mines.

This is not a version put forward by the Nicaraguan Government, but a report by the priest who survived the crime. He recounted how a mine exploded, killing Friar Tomas de Zabaleta, a churchman who was working with the peasants in the area of Matiguas, with peasants, humble people like yourselves. That is why he was murdered. The mercenaries, Reagan policy did not like him, just as the Reagan policy does not like a mayor from a Spanish city to come with a donation and support for the community of San Juan del Sur. It does not like the peace that Central American peoples are demanding.

Speaking of peace, there has been a constant, sustained effort for peace on the part of the Contadora and Support Groups. The Nicaraguans and the Nicaraguan Government have supported this effort, since we understand that the Central American governments have supported and continue to support this effort.

We have not learned of any statement by any Central American government saying that it opposes the peace effort of Contadora and its Support Group. When asked, all of them, any Central American president who is asked -- What do you think about the Contadora effort? What do you think about the Support Group effort? -- all respond that they approve of the Contadora effort and of the effort of the Support Group. That is what they answer.

Then, if we agree with the peace effort of the Contadora and Support Groups, which in turn have received worldwide support, we must be consistent with our peoples' demands for peace. We must be consistent. This means that the Central American leaders must once and for all make up their minds to find peace, no matter who gets angry. If someone is going to get angry, well, let him get angry, because foremost is the Central American people's right to peace and life. All of the Central American leaders, presidents have a responsibility there.

Regarding the Contadora effort, there have been many peace proposals. Nicaragua has made many peace proposals. This year we discussed a very constructive peace plan by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias. This peace proposal, as the Costa Rican president clearlfy said when the peace proposal was sent to the Contadora Group, does not negate the Contadora Group peace effort, it strives to complement the Contadora peace effort.

Therefore, we Central Americans, who are very much in need of peace, must get together to seek a peaceful solution and to open the doors of peace. Just as we are opening up this customs facility, I want us to open up doors of peace. That is the primary responsibility of the Central American presidents. We are the ones most responsible for this. We are the ones who can take specific steps to make progress in favor of peace. Of course, we must not think that there is an easy solution. We must be aware that we cannot achieve peace immediately.

A meeting for 25 and 26 June was already scheduled. We were ready to travel to Guatemala for that meeting. However, the meeting could not take place. It was not our fault. Now there is a new date: 6 and 7 August. We are prepared to go to that meeting, and we hope that all Central American leaders will attend that meeting, because it is a responsibility we have toward our peoples. We must attend that meeting to work firmly for peace. In that meeting we shall learn of President Arias' peace plan and of the viewpoints of the other Central American presidents. We will learn of the Contadora peace efforts. It is important for this process not be separated from Contadora, as has been said. Contadora must participate in this effort, in his peace process. We must understand that the Central American people will be much stronger in the search for peace if they receive support from Latin America.

All Contadora and the Support Group governments gain nothing from this peace process. They are doing so because they are truly interested in peace for Central America. They know that Central American peace means a little more peace for the rest of Latin America.

They know that a war in Central America, a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua would mean violence for the entire Central American region, for the entire American continent, the Caribbean, and for the United States and other parts of the world.

No one wants a violent solution. Only the United States is determined to take steps towards a violent solution.

That is why we need Central American leaders to show some firmness, some dignity, and some courage to tell President Reagan to allow us Central Americans and Latin Americans, who share the same language, traditions, history, and Bolivar's spirit, to find peaceful solutions to this conflict. The Central American leaders should tell Reagan: Do not interfere with us, do not threaten us, and do not build barriers. We know that the United States is constantly threatening the Central American countries so they do not achieve a dialogue, so a peaceful solution is not found, and so they can get involved in a conflict.

Of course, it is easy for the U.S. Government to carry out that policy. Who are the ones to die? Whose blood is spilled in Central America? It is the blood of the Central American people, it is not U.S. blood.

As the situation stands, if we do not find a peaceful solution soon, more Central American blood and more U.S. blood will be shed, because U.S. troops will invade Nicaragua or perhaps even El Salvador. Therefore, we need a peaceful solution. All Central American presidents are aware that a peaceful solution is needed. We must work to support a peaceful solution.

On behalf of the Nicaraguan people and peasants, I visited an agriculture cooperative in the Rivas area yesterday. I talked to farmers from small, medium, and large private farms who have been working with a patriotic spirit. These people only want to work in peace. They are not resentful of any Central American government. They want peace. However, they are committed to defend their fatherland. All Nicaraguan peasants want peace, but they are ready to fight if necessary. The women here are also ready to fight. Men of all ages are ready to fight if we are attacked. They are ready to fight Yankee troops if they invade us. These people will not run away or surrender if the United States invades us. The Nicaraguan people will not surrender in the face of a Yankee aggression.

However, we do not want that to happen. We want peace. We want the representatives of the Costa Rican Government that accompany us this morning to tell the Costa Rican people about our peace message.

Within a framework of respect, we cannot expect all democratic systems in Central America, Latin America, or the world to be the same. Each democratic system depends on the political will of each country's peace. We must respect that. We may not agree on the democratic models of each country. Each country may think as it wishes. Each government may think as its wishes. Let us respect each other. We must respect the principles of self-determination; we must not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries, because all countries have domestic problems. We are facing economic problems, organizational problems. We have many problems. However, we are facing a foreign aggression that uses mercenary forces. A great deal has been said about the necessity of entering into a dialogue with those mercenary forces. We have said yes. Dialogue with the mercenary forces means dialogue with the U.S. Government, which finances those mercenary forces. However, mercenary forces have nothing to do in a dialogue among Central American governments.

I also believe that political parties must be respectful. The political opposition parties existing in all Central American countries -- because there are political opposition parties in all Central American countries, even here in the Nicaraguan National Assembly -- must be respectful of the results of a democratic (?decision) in our country.

We have held elections and we have a legally established government. The political parties cannot meddle in a peace effort such as the one currently being promoted by Contadora, the Support Group, and by President Arias. Why? Because that would imply tolerating belligerence of all opposition political forces existing in Central America. We would then have a huge assembly with all opposition political parties in Central America, and we would be replacing the legitimacy of the Central American governments. If we do that, we would be eliminating the representation of the Central American governments, and we would be revoking their representation. Therefore, why should we get mixed up and confused? What we have to do is very clear. What we Central American presidents must do is attend the Guatemalan meeting on 6 and 7 August.

We will go there, even at the risk of our own personal security, because the interest of the Nicaraguan people is above that. When we went to Guatemala to the Esquipulas meeting in May 1986, there were threats by right-wing groups and by criminal gangs who have murdered thousands of Guatemalans, including members of the ruling party in Guatemala. Those right-wing criminal gangs said that they would kill me if I went to Esquipulas, and they prepared their attack plans. We are currently aware of those risks, because those criminals are always there, brutally acting outside the law.

Nevertheless, because we desire peace, and are determined to obtain peace, we were ready to go to Guatemala on 25, 26 June, and are now ready to go to Guatemala on 6 and 7 August. Therefore, we want to urge Salvadoran President Duarte and Honduran President Azcona to attend the Guatemalan meeting. I am not mentioning President Arias and President Cerezo because he is hosting the meeting and he has been waiting for us to arrive. President Arias has been willing to go to the meeting. President Arias is not the one who has been refusing to attend the meeting. We will agree with this and will not start discussions. We will agree. They had their own explanation for not attending the 25, 26 June meeting. However, a new date has already been set, which was proposed by them. After that, we want to Panama and stated that we agree with that date.

Therefore, what should be done now? The meeting should be held. We have insisted that it is important to hold this meeting, with the Presidents first because what can the foreign ministers do? If foreign ministers meet what will the result be? Nothing. If such meetings are held, the foreign ministers will say: Well I cannot make a decision, I cannot decide, I have come to listen. Such meetings could turn into a controversy and a confrontation, as has occurred in the past -- even in the presence of the Contadora and the Support Groups as mediators. Thus, we have said that if the famous foreign ministers' meeting is considered as absolutely necessary, we would be willing to participate in the foreign ministers' meeting provided that the Contadora Group is also there. [Words indistinct] I believe that then the foreign ministers' meeting could have a positive result supporting the presidents' meeting. Otherwise, we would do better to wait for the presidents' meeting. We already became acquainted with each other during the Esquipulas meeting in May 1986. The issue is to continue dialogue and frank talks to see what kind of specific immediate measures we can adopt to bring peace. Any step, regardless of how small, has a tremendous significance and opens up the possibility for new steps and new actions to reach peace.

I reiterate my belief -- and perhaps all other Central American presidents will share my belief -- that no one expects us to find the solution to the entire conflict during one meeting. We must advance gradually.

The important point is to be able to hold a dialogue, to make decisions, to reach agreements. This is the message I want to send today to the Costa Rican people and all Central American peoples: All Central America and Latin American peoples and all the world's peoples should be convinced that Nicaragua has a humble, plain, and poor people, a working and courageous people, willing to fight, anxious to reach peace. However, these people have the necessary determination to combat and defeat the aggressors, including the Yankee troops, if they dare to invade our fatherland.

Free fatherland or death. [applause]

North Testimony Proves Charges

PA131426 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1204 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] President Daniel Ortega has said he is ready to go to Gautemala, even if this entails personal risk, because the interests of the Nicaraguans are above this. The president of the Republic, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, called on the Central American rulers to continue with the process of conversations that began at Esquipulas I to definitely achieve peace in the region. That is what the nations of the isthmus need, President Ortega said, adding that, therefore, the five statesmen must continue holding dialogue, as they did in Guatemala late in May of last year.

It is true that we must not believe we are going to be able to resolve all our problems in a single meeting, but we must continue talking until we reach specific agreements, President Ortega said during a news conference held yesterday in Sapoa.

The most important thing is that we meet and reach agreements on those points in which we have common opinion, Commander Ortega said.

The testimony by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North before the U.S. Congress shows the truth of Nicaragua's charges that the U.S. Government is involved in destabilizing and terrorist actions against the Nicaraguan people, President Daniel Ortega said. He added that all the charges raised by Nicaragua in previous years have now been proven.

The U.S. Administration is trying to show President Ronald Reagan was not responsible, even though he was involved in channeling funds to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries, Commander of the Revolution Ortega pointed out. To that effect, the Nicaraguan president pointed out that although he [Reagan] knew this beforehand, he is a president that is not a president, that does nothing, and the best thing would be for him to resign. Speaking about a possible U.S. intervention against Nicaragua, Commander Ortega said that this would be catastrophic for Central America, because nobody would be saved from the wave. He called on the news media of the area to encourage dialogue, and not to stir the fire.

Nicaragua prefers to reach bilateral agreements with Costa Rica and Honduras rather than having to go through the International Court of Justice at The Hague, President Ortega said. We are not interested in taking any Central American country to The Hague, because were are interested in peace, President Ortega said when referring to the suit filed by Nicaragua at the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

ORTEGA VIEWS AGRARIAN REFORM ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA130427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2144 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Statement by President Daniel Ortega, on "Face the People" program, "directly" from the state production unit in Nagualapa, San Jorge Municipality, Port of San Jorge, Rivas Department -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...we discussed problems and it is truly the first big problem we are facing in this country. It is also true that we are facing other problems such as the drought, which already is seriously affecting the production of basic grains in many areas. In turn, this affects production of basic grains at a national level.

We are visiting this area of Rivas, where 68 percent of the land was in the hands of a minority, in the hands of 7 percent of large landowners, before the triumph of the revolution. Also, 93 percent of the peasants who rent small and medium-size plots of land held only 22 percent of the land; that is, an immense majority held 22 percent of the land and a small minority held 78 percent of the land.

In keeping with that revolutionary will and spirit, we find that the current outlook has changed totally. The peasants of small and medium-size plots who in past held only 22 percent of the land currently hold 82 percent of the land individually or in cooperatives. This figures includes state (?property). They currently hold 82 percent of the land. Those who used to hold 78 percent of the land are holding 8 percent of the land today. This means that the latter have not been left without land, that we have [words indistinct] land.

We have redistributed a lot of land to ensure that there are more peasants with land in these places; more workers with land in cooperatives or individually.

Today, we also met with comrade producers of medium and large plots from UNAG [National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen]. We visited [words indistinct] and we also visited the farm owned by comrade Juan Cordon, UNAG leader. We met with UNAG members. This is in keeping with the spirit of the revolution that aims to involve in production all Nicaraguans, with patriotic spirit who put aside their own individual interests and who are willing to live this struggle, this process to redistribute wealth with greater justice and equality.

These producers also are working hard and efficiently, because they are facing the same limitations that face cooperative comrades. They face the same problems with spare parts and inputs. Also, the drought equally affects them. In one of our visits to a cooperative, we saw a musical group of the cooperative made up of peasant comrades called Revolution on the Co. Among its members are two comrades who were mobilized in a [words indistinct] of Sandino unconventional warfare batallion, or BLI. They fulfilled their service and are now in the musical group. They are comrade peasants from the cooperative who fulfilled their service and have returned after having fought against the mercenaries. They were there singing their songs. They sang one to us that they composed. This took place in the [name indistinct] Farm. The lyrics of the song stated: Today the bourgeois are claiming that this does not work, because they have nobody to exploit.

The peasants are now organizing themselves; [the bourgeois] has nobody left to push aside. When comrades say through their songs that the bourgeoisie currently say that this does not work, because they have nobody to exploit, they are speaking a great truth.

This is so because when we speak about the bourgeoisie in Nicaragua, here in Rivas, we do not speak about a material attitude, but a political attitude. We have private producers who have a good property and are working it efficiently; who are producing with patriotic spirit. We cannot label these producers as bourgeois, because they display a patriotic attitude. They are with the revolution and, therefore, support national unity. They are working in the same way as peasants on small and medium-sized farms or as peasants working on cooperatives.

Therefore, when we speak of the bourgeoisie we speak of a political attitude, a conceptual attitude. We are speaking of a feeling, a form of thinking and speaking. The bourgeoisie can be very rich or it can have no money. It is an attitude; it is a political behavior. A bourgeois is the one who says that we are worse off with the revolution; the one who identifies himself with Reagan's policies, the mercenaries, and the counterrevolutionaries. A bourgeois is one who thinks that only the rich can head a business, one who denies this same right to the poor, the peasant, and the simple people. The bourgeois discriminates against the simple people and the peasant. That is what a bourgeois is. The song written by our comrades says: Today the bourgeois say that this is no good. They are right, those who support Reagan's plan say that this is no good. Why? As the song says: they have no one to exploit, because Reagan wants a Nicaragua exploited by imperialist policy and a Nicaragua that yields to imperialist policy. Those who think this way want a Nicaragua like the Nicaragua of the past when the peasant had no chance to speak, organize or own land, a Nicaragua in which the peasant was exploited and repressed. They denied the peasant the right to organize and think.

However, in practice we are proving that peasants, despite simplicity and poverty, despite the fact that they are just now learning to read and write -- we know that peasants throughout the country are doing their best to learn to read and write -- are capable of handling production, that they are capable of organizing. Time is proving this to us. In the beginning it was not easy because the peasants had never had a chance to prove what they could do. They never had the chance to own land, to organize in cooperatives, to talk, discuss, and develop their own ideas, to direct a cooperative the way they do today. Today the peasants have their cooperative and they have their own board of directors. They organize, direct, and work their own cooperatives. They are producing more and becoming more efficient. This proves that the peasants can do it, and the revolution has given them the chance to develop their capabilities.

Prior to this meeting we visited the cooperatives. We are very pleased with what we saw. We also are very pleased with the results of our meeting with the medium and large producers who are organized in the UNAG. We broached some issues that will emerge now that you can begin to ask questsions in this "Face the People." However, we must not forget to mention the war, the aggression, that our country is enduring. We cannot forget to mention the efforts being made by our combatants, by the soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army, by the Interior Ministry combatants, and by the peasants who are orgnaized in the war zones. We cannot forget what they are doing to defend the relative calm and stability we are enjoying. The difficulties you experience here are nothing compared to what they have to endure in the war zones.

Last week I visited the areas of Jinotega and Matagalpa. I went to visit the thousands of comrades who were mobilized. They are in war zones where even the contras had their camps set up. Who are the men who are mobilized?

Workers, farmers of small, medium and large farms in Matagalpa, peasants, members of cooperatives, and production unit technicians. They are all in those areas performing a task and risking their lives. It is the most important task anyone in this country can perform. That is what the peasants, the small, medium, and large producers are doing. They are doing this with a patriotic spirit. They are participating in the military defense of the revolution.

From this place in Rivas, from this area of San Jorge on the banks of the lake, we send greetings to the peasants and producers mobilized in the war zones in Matagalpa and Jinotega. They are enduring cold, rain, and still they are willing to confront the counterrevolutionaries should they dare attack us. [applause]

We will now hear your viewpoints, thoughts, concerns, suggestions, criticisms. We will speak honestly as we always do when we meet in these "Face the People" programs. We will ask the comrades to state their names and tell us where they come from. Let us speak honestly and without fear, because this is why we started the revolution -- to speak clearly and to criticize when we must criticize.

ORTEGA SPEECH TO RESERVISTS IN REGION SIX

PA071552 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0325 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Speech delivered by President Daniel Ortega to reservists in Region Six on 4 July -- recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text]... and this is a democracy because you have the weapons, and you have those weapons to defend the people's interests. If we told you to use those weapons to repress peasants, what would be your reply? [crowd shouts: No!] If we asked you to use those weapons to repress workers, what would you reply? What are those rifles for? [indistinct shouts] Those rifles are in your hands to defend your own interests, the interests of the workers, peasants, and the Nicaraguan people. That is why the [FSLN] National Directorate, the revolutionary government is certain that despite Yankee imperialism's plans, despite the maneuvers and terrorist actions against our people, they will never defeat us, because these rifles -- thousands of rifles -- are held by thousands of hands that are clutching them firmly throughout our territory. From Managua to our Honduran border; from Managua to our Costa Rican border; from Managua to the Nicaraguan Pacific Coast; and from Managua to the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast, rifles are in the hands of humble people, of the Nicaraguan workers to defend their revolution, to defend their homeland, and to overcome and defeat any aggressor trying to intervene directly in our homeland and to continue defeating the mercenaries, the current instruments of the U.S. Government.

Amid this situation, and with this spirit a situation of aggression and war in which we are defeating the mercenary forces [words indistinct] terrorist actions that harm the civilian population -- we will commemorate the eighth anniversary [of the revolution] in a few days. You are already part of the celebrations of this eighth anniversary by complementing the efforts for the defense of the revolution. Here you are defending the eighth anniversary. You are here, closing ranks in order to prevent the mercenary forces from advancing, to face and defeat them if they dare come near you. We are going to celebrate the eighth anniversary in Matagalpa. Reagan does not want us to celebrate the anniversary in Matagalpa, nor does the CIA and the Pentagon.

They are making all kinds of efforts, even killing priests, such as Friar Tomas [Zabaleta], so that we will not celebrate the anniversary in Matagalpa, because the people of Matagalpa are defending their revolution, because the sixth region in Jinotega is defending its revolution, because all of Nicaragua is defending its revolution, and celebrating the eighth anniversary in Matagalpa is celebrating the eighth anniversary in Nicaragua. Therefore, we are sure that our enemies' plans will fail, and we will have an eighth anniversary in Matagalpa in a few days, whether our enemies like it or not. Free fatherland. [crowd shouts: or death!] No one surrenders here! [crowd shouts; applause]

EPS COMMUNIQUE MONTHLY MILITARY REPORT

PA111427 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Defense Ministry communique issued in Managua on 6 July]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports:

1. From 5 June to 5 July, EPS troops, backed by the Interior Ministry, continued to hasten the mercenary troops' strategic defeat, engaging in more than 372 battles. In these combat actions, the EPS inflicted approximately 625 casualties on the enemy, including 477 dead. The EPS also confiscated a great amount of military supplies during these actions. The battles took place primarily in the Patasma, Asturias, El Cua, San Jose de Bocay, San Rafael del Norte and Wiwili sectors of Jinotega Department; Rio Blanco, Waslala, and Mulukuku sectors of Matagalpa Department; La Gateada sector in Zelaya Department; and El Almendro sector in Rio San Juan Department. During this period, the EPS reported 131 soldiers killed, including permanent troops of the patriotic military service, reserve troops, militiamen, and Interior Ministry soldiers.

2. The mercenary troops have continued to increase their activities against the civilian population and our country's economy in order to make the present difficult economic situation even worse and to intimidate our working people. They have carried out a total of 55 actions and have centered their activities on blowing up high tension towers; ambushing public transportation vehicles; attacking cooperatives, settlements, and small towns; and murdering and kidnapping producers and civilian field workers. These actions have resulted in 33 civilians killed, 44 wounded, and 39 kidnapped.

The most important criminal actions were:

— On 5, 7, 20, and 23 June, they blew up high tension towers in the Quilali, Plan Grande, El Espino and San Juan de Limay sectors in Nuevo Segovia and Esteli Departments.

— On 10 June, they attacked Laguna de Perlas and Raitipura resulting in 6 wounded civilians.

— On 12 and 16 June, they blew up electrical towers in the Sabana Grande and Las Lajas sectors in Jinotega and Matagalpa Departments, respectively.

— On 14 June, they attacked the town of Panami, 6 km from Quilali, wounding 6 civilians.

-- On 14 and 15 June, they blew up high tension towers in Acopaya and Las Animas sectors in Chontales Department.

-- On 18 June, they attacked the Los Millones cooperative in Chontales Department, killing 5 civilians, wounding 10, and kidnapping 2.

-- On 18 June, they attacked the Javier Guerra UPE [State Production Unit] 4 km east of Muhan, killing 8 civilians, wounding 10, and kidnapping 2.

-- On 8 June, they attacked San Ubaldo, 20 km southwest of Acopaya, kidnapping 12 peasants and burning 7 houses.

-- On 24 June, the Chilean volunteer Manuel Lopez Ibanez was murdered. He worked for the Danish university service and his body was found in an advanced stage of decomposition on 26 June, between El Madrono and (Las Lomas) in El Sauce Jurisdiction. Together with his body, the body of EPS Isaias Ramirez was also found.

-- On 25 June, they attacked Quilali, resulting in 7 counterrevolutionaries killed, 1 captured, and 3 EPS campanions killed.

-- On 1 July, they attacked the San Jose del Pueblo cooperative in Chontales Department resulting in 1 civilian killed. One contra was killed and 7 wounded.

-- On 3 July, they ambushed a public transportation minibus in Quebrada El Zapote, 18 km northeast of Nueva Guinea in Zelaya Department, leaving 11 dead, 5 wounded, and a vehicle damaged.

-- On 3 July at 1700, a civilian station wagon on the La Patriota-Matiguas Highway hit a mine placed by the contras in San Pablo sector, 10 km northeast of Matiguas in Matagalpa Department. This action resulted in the death of Salvadoran Franciscan Friar Tomas Zabaleta. Matiguas parish priest Ignacio Urbina, Digna Martinez, and Emperatriz Martinez were wounded.

3. The U.S. Armed Forces ended their joint U.S.-Honduran miltiary exercises Terencio Sierra 87 on 3 June, during which they finished constructing several engineering projects. Another joint U.S.-Honduran exercise, Big Pine III, is presently being planned.

4. The U.S. Air Force continues its spying activity against our country and has carried out 15 flights of this type over our territory, using RC-135, C-130 and U-2 aircrafts that have electronic radio scanning and photographic devices. Also, different types of aircraft belonging to neighboring countries have violated our air space more than 61 times to carry out tactical explorations and to supply the counterrevolutionary forces.

5. With several purposes, the United States has increased military operations on El Cisne Island, located in the Honduran Atlantic sector. One of the know purposes is to strengthen the piranha motorboat attacks against our country. Also, the U.S. Navy continues to explore and surveil our country with the constant presence of their ARL-24 Sphinx and Nicor Navigation ships on our Pacific coast and with the presence of two medium endurance Coast Guard cutters, the Steadfast being one of them, on the Atlantic coast. Also, neighboring countries have made 5 violations of our territorial waters and we have captured 3 fishing boats, 1 dugout canoe, and 1 boat.

Managua, 6 July 1987.

Directorate of Public and Foreign Relations, Ministry of Defense

CUADRA SAYS CONTRAS RECEIVE ANTIAIRCRAFT ROCKETS

PA032335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1642 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Managua, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Major General Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, chief of the Genral Staff of the Sandinist Armed Forces, has said in this capital that the "contras" have received a "massive" supply of antiaircraft rockets [cohetes]. According to Cuadra Lacayo, the rebel forces have been receiving new arms, sophisticated communications equipment, and military supplies. Cuadra stressed that the "contras" have also received a large supply of antiaircraft rockets as part of the CIA's "desperate attempts" to show the U.S. Congress that the anti-Sandinists "still have an offensive capacity."

Cuadra made that statement on Tuesday during the closing ceremony of a military course from which 500 new EPS officers graduated. Cuadra added that the CIA has instructed the "contras" to attack towns near the Pan-American Highway in southern Esteli, 156 km north of Managua. Cuadra stressed that amid the difficulties, the government has strengthened the country's defensive capacity.

Thus far this year, 6,000 reservists have been mobilized, thousands of youths have joined the compulsory military service, and the defense of cooperatives and settlements has been strengthened, he said.

CONTRAS SUFFER 130 CASUALTIES IN QUILALI ATTACK

PA101858 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] The EPS killed, wounded, or captured 130 members of the mercenary bands in their unsuccessful attack on Quilali on 25 June. Lieutenant Franklin Blandon, chief of the Battalion 53-11, explained that the contras' terrorist plan was defeated by the combative preparation of the peple of Quilali and the support of the members of the SMP [Patriotic Military Service] and the BLI [Battalions for Unconventional Warfare]. The casualties include 92 dead contras, 32 wounded, and 6 captured, include Orlando Salazar Gutierrez, also known as Ben. In recent days, the infiltration of Somozists has been detected in their attempt to disrupt the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Contra Casualties 15-30 Jun

PA051839 Managua International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The EPS has inflicted 166 casualties on Somozist counterrevolutionaries in mountainous areas of the northern Departments of Matagalpa and Jinotega. A military report states that the Somozist mercenaries were killed between 15 and 30 June. The report adds that counterrevolutionaries kidnapped 19 Nicaraguan peasants, most of them women, children, and elderly people, in those areas in that same period.

PASTORA ON POSSIBLE MEETING WITH SANDINISTS

PA070300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0053 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] San Jose, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, Eden Pastora, Nicaragua's Commander Cero, said he is willing to go to Managua to talk with the government leaders and urge them "not to jeopardize the progress achieved by the Sandinist revolution."

Pastora, who has been enjoying the protection of political asylum in Costa Rica for 1 year, and who devotes his time to fishing in the Pacific Ocean, said in a local television program that he would not mind "going to Nicaragua to talk with Humberto or Daniel or with all the members of the Directorate" to warn them about the danger of losing the opportunity to advance the revolution.

Commander Cero refuted the idea that he is politically undefined. He described himself as a revolutionary. He said: "I am a Sandinist. I am a revolutionary. I am an anti-imperialist. I defend Nicaragua's sovereignty." He also denied that he is a contra, adding: "I am not a counterrevolutionary. What I have tried to do, however, is to rescue Sandino's revolution."

He specified: "Contras are those who serve as instruments for Washington's policy against Nicaragua, those who meet in the United States, those who get thousands of dollars to put themselves at the service of imperialism." He likened the contras to "those who betrayed both the original revolution and the thought of hero Cesar Augusto Sandino," for whom the 1978-1979 revolution was named.

Regarding the chances for victory by those who are fighting the current government, he said: "That goes against history. Counterrevolutionaries have never won anywhere in the world." Later, he said that he does not advocate aligning with the big powers either, and that he favors a "third way" with room for a mixed economy, political pluralism, and freedom of the press.

During the program, he said that with the experience he has gained, he is seriously considering going to Nicaragua to tell the people: "I was wrong. I am willing to correct myself. He added: At that time, I did not understand that I was joining "murderers and turncoats."

Pastora reported: A sector formed by Americans aligned with the CIA "tried to kill me at La Penca as well as in a sabotaged helicopter. They tried their best to annihilate me militarily. Now they are trying to destroy me morally by involving me in drug trafficking."

As for the contras, he complained: "They do not respect political freedom or political pluralism." He accused the contra leaders ofd receiving salaries from the CIA. He asserted that he has documents from Lieutenant Oliver North's office "proving that the contra leaders personally received thousands of dollars each month. Some of them even received money to kill me," as has been admitted during the congressional hearings to clarify the scandal of the sale of arms to Iran and the transfer of money to the "contras." He concluded: "If the nine commanders prove to me that they are better than the CIA agents and the counterrevolutionary leaders, I will tell the Nicaraguan people, Europe, and Latin America that I left Managua too hastily."

NORIEGA INTERVIEWED ON CONFLICTS, U.S. TIES

PA130318 Panama City Panavision Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Interview with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, by Guillermo Descalzi, reporter for Univision "Topics and Debates" program; in Panama City, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Descalzi] General, how do you evaluate the situation between Washington and your country in view of the current conflicts? Have you reached detente or are tensions growing?

[Noriega] It is very important to put things in perspective. Our problem is not with Washington. The Panamanian people were very hurt because of the position adopted by a group of U.S. citizens who know nothing about Panama. At a time when the countries of Latin America, of the world, are shedding their colonial status, there are some ultraconservative sectors who want to keep a friendly country like Panama as a semicolony where accounts must be given to a gendarme. That is the problem.

[Descalzi] Excuse me, General, you say that your problem is not with the U.S. people but with a sector of the U.S. Government. However, within the U.S. Government -- and we are speaking of a large group, we are speaking of the Senate and the State Department -- statements have been made clearly demanding your resignation.

[Noriega] This proves that they must come to Panama and get to know the Panamanian people. Not a single country in the world, a country with dignity, can accept that kind of statement. The Panamanian people have always shown respect for the U.S. officials and for the 15,000 U.S. citizens who live in Panama. In Panama they have never experienced a kidnapping or violence and their interests have been protected. Therefore, statements like those are irresponsible. They cannot tell us what Panama should do. No country in the world, no nation that has dignity and Christianity, can accept anyone but God as gendarme of its destiny.

[Descalzi] General, you and the Panamanian Armed Forces are accused in the United States of intervening in the civilian administration. What is your response to this?

[Noriega] This is totally inaccurate. President Delvalle is a man of dignity. He has his own economic potential. He was educated in U.S. universities. He does not need power. Consequently, a man with all of these characteristics does not have the makings of a slave. Therefore, this is part of the misinformation that is given to the officials who, unfortunately, have to draw up the news, the reports. However, this is affecting relations with a people who are traditionally their friends.

[Descalzi] General, you talk about officials. A specific example is the assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, Mr Elliot Abrams, who has said that it is time for the Panamanian military to step down.

[Noriega] Look, I respect people very much. I do not know Mr Elliot Abrams.

However, I demand that he respect me as a Panamanian, and that is why the Senate does not allow Abrams entrance to certain places. So, let us respect each other as people and let us place political concepts in a context. When one is an official of a nation one cannot make irresponsible statements.

[Descalzi] So that statement is irresponsible?

[Noriega] Completely irresponsible.

[Descalzi] He also stated that Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega are giving their support to Manuel Antonio Noriega and that therefore it is time for democracies in the world to support Panama as well.

[Noriega] Panama's role in Contadora is not Manuel Antonio Noriega's role. It is in favor of Latin America. It is in favor of peace. If Panama can get countries or persons in conflict to adhere to peace, blessed be Panama, blessed be peace. Therefore, I see nothing negative if what the United States seeks in the region is achieved. It wants peace. So, peace must be sought through different paths, through different channels.

[Descalzi] General, you mentioned Contadora. You mentioned the search for peace. You mentioned misinformation in the United States. Can it be that, central to all this, there are disagreements on how to achieve peace in Central America? For example, would the United States view your role in Contadora with resentment? How do you interpret this?

[Noriega] Look, I feel that there is a sort of jealously involved in the search for solutions. Someone wants to be the designated hitter. So, when Panama sets out to seek peace through Contadora, they [not further identified] immediately jump on it. When Manuel Antonio Noriega sets out to seek, with a theory that insists that war, that violence cannot end if the military is not at the negotiations table, because this is a war and who is losing or winning the battle? [sentence as heard] Nobody. Who is involved in the confrontation? The military and the others -- the insurgents. But the diplomats, the politicians are not in the fight. Therefore, these new and realistic theories apparently bother someone.

[Descalzi] Do you currently regard your opponents here as insurgents?

[Noriega] No, no.

[Descalzi] General, pardon me. You said that everybody likes to be a hitter. Everybody would also include you and me. In your specific case, Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega, it is said that you personally epitomize the crisis in Panama, at least, this is said in the United States. If you epitomize the crisis in Panama, would you retire from your post to solve all this?

[Noriega] Look, Panama has 2 million inhabitants. One has to take into account who says this, because there are other people who say: not a single step backward. So, one can see that the problem is not a person or a name. This problem dates back to past generations. In 1952 President Jose Antonio Remon Cantera said: neither millions nor alms; we want justice. That was in 1952, that was not too long ago.

Then, after many years, we had the martyrs of January [1964], when some 23 or 30 boys were killed and many were wounded. There were leaders and Manuel Antonio Noriega's name did not exist. Then we had Torrijos and a generation of [word indistinct] came after that. Therefore, the issue is not names but situations. A man is not the issue. A man passes, a man is fragile, a man goes. But a generation follows.

[Descalzi] Pardon me for insisting on this. It it is not the man, if the man is fragile, if the man goes away -- pardon me for putting it this way -- why do you not leave?

[Noriega] Now, why should I leave? Why should I be the one to leave if this is not where the problem lies?

[Descalzi] Not a single step backward?

[Noriega] This is not the problem. You, the television station, a given establishment, cannot lay down rules in anybody else's home. You have your home. So, there has to be respect for peaceful coexistence to exist. What is peaceful coexistence? It is your exercise of self-determination and your respect for the self-determination of others. The combination of all self-determinations creates peace and coexistence.

[Descalzi] General, the origin of this has its good and bad points. Everything has its good and its bad. You said that those who so violently oppose you are not insurgents. Then how would you describe men like Roberto Eisenmann and Gabriel Lewis who are in the United States making statements that strongly oppose your government and your Armed Forces? What do you think of those men?

[Noriega] In Panama's political history we have always had the x, y, and z's. They are the opposition. They have every right to oppose us; they have every right to be the opposition. They have every right to be against the government.

[Descalzi] But a British king was beheaded for going to another government, a foreign government, to ask for help. The British king was beheaded for asking France for help. What do you think of those men who have gone to Washington to ask Washington to help resolve the problems in Panama?

[Noriega] Here in Panama they will have their moral punishment. It is a pity that the draconian laws of other countries have not been implemented in Panama. However, they will have their moral punishment. Here we call them Bunau-Varilla's [Philippe Bunau-Varilla]. Why? Because they sold Panama. Their's is a life-long punishment. There is a mark on them. They will never be able to walk with their heads held high. They are the living dead.

[Descalzi] They are modern Bunau-Varilla's?

[Noriega] Absolutely.

[Descalzi] General, we were speaking of the good and the bad in every origin. Looking back, do you think that the way your government handled the demonstrations at the U.S. Embassy was good or bad?

[Noriega] Speaking as an observer, politically I think that demonstrations against any embassy are negative. They are guests in our countries. I was reading the memoirs of Jordan, former ambassador to Panama. He described a similar demonstration in (?1976). The demonstrations were promoted by the same nationalist feelings. However, there must be no violence against a foreign mission in our country because they are guests in our country.

[Descalzi] General, excuse me for jumping from one topic to another, but the situation is so complex. You spoke of nationalist feelings and the following question comes to mind. U.S. Senate and State Department officials, such as Elliot Abrams, are accusing you of playing with a leftist deck. They claim that you are seeking the support of the world's leftist dictators, that you are looking for the support of Fidel [Castro], [Daniel] Ortega, and that you probably also have the Peruvian president on your side. They say that some sort of a web is being woven -- Peru, Panama, Nicaragua, Cuba. Is this true? What do you have to say about this?

[Noriega] I will tell you. When you are an official, when you are an analyst, or when you are an adviser, you cannot afford to make childish mistakes. Mistakes like that brought on Irangate, brought on men like the ones who are sitting there now and those who will come later. One must not make mistakes like this. An analyst must be cool-headed. He cannot take sides. Panama is a reality.

[Descalzi] Then the accusation that you are playing with a leftist deck is simplistic?

[Noriega] Totally. Totally irresponsible.

[Descalzi] You have a commitment to democracy.

[Noriega] An absolute commitment to democracy. Here (?in Panama) democracy has its steps. You cannot let go of democracy as if it were candy for everyone to take. Things must be done with a plan. The canal treaty is also something that had to be released little by little.

[Descalzi] Then we are still heading toward democracy?

[Noriega] Exactly. The key date is 1989. In 1989 there will be a bifurcation of the branches. This plan was drafted a long time ago, not just recently. This plan was drafted in 1984 when we had our presidential elections. We had not had presidential elections before. We did not even have a parliament. In 1984 all this was planned. Everything must be done in a scientific manner. We cannot allow the medicine to kill the patient.

[Descalzi] Then you think that the current problem, instead of being a Panamanian problem is a problem with certain sectors of the U.S. Government because here in Panama you have your plans for 1989?

[Noriega] It is a Panamanian domestic problem; it is a domestic problem. President Delvalle, who spoke the day before yesterday, must resolve the problem politically. What are we doing? Protecting the right of the Panamanians to compete in the political arena. The party that obtains the majority of votes in 1989 will get the presidency. But the Panamanian system should not be violated by a foreign nation.

[Descalzi] What would happen here in Panama if the opposition were to get what it wants and Gen Noriega were to step down from his office?

[Noriega] Some say that one should not talk about if's. Mistakes are always made when you assume certain things. Here is Panama we have real and palpable situations: the economic, political, and the patriotic nationalist situation.

Whoever takes over this government with a view to the fulfillment of programs until 1999 must have the economic resources and an economy that not only serves the wealthy classes but also the underprivileged classes. He must have patriotic and nationalistic view of Panama and its needs: its destiny to have its own territory, to have its own installations, to endure no meddling, and not to be split in two. Any government must have this position; otherwise it will not exist and will face other problems.

Panama's current problem is that there is a group that is down and wants to take power with U.S. backing. It disowns the black population, and most of us here are black. Because they are racist and do not like blacks, the demonstrations are white. Therefore, we are facing a class struggle. The question is whether the blacks will give their votes to them. This is their only problem: whether they can get the blacks and the Indians to support them, because a segment of our population is also Indian. Than everything would be reversed. Gen Noriega is no problem.

[Descalzi] Speaking of accusations, I would like you to comment on some accusations: for instance, that you ordered Hugo Spadafora's murder.

[Noriega] Well, this is totally groundless. Every principle in the world says that you have to have evidence.

[Descalzi] There have been charges that you are not loyal to any particular camp; that you would just as well sell information to Cuba as to the United States.

[Noriega] That is, if the United States gives me information and if the Cubans are so naive as to give information. Therefore, Panama would be a coffer into which everybody would naively place information.

[Descalzi] What do you think of communism, or of Cuba's role? Is it positive or negative? Is it accepted within the hemisphere or would it be better to keep it as a parish?

[Noriega] This could be the subject of another interview. This involves a series of doctrinal factors subject to debate. Therefore, I cannot answer this on the basis of a single question.

[Descalzi] How about another charge against you -- that you are a drug trafficker?

[Noriega] What else would you like us to give to the United States? You have seen the letters, everything that has been given to the United States here. Panama is the only country that has helped, such as with extraditions, with the Pisces operation... [changes thought]. Who carried out the Pisces operation, the Barracuda operation against money from drug trafficking?

For 16 years Panama has been providing effective, honest, loyal, candid, unquestionable cooperation to those working against drugs -- this is, the DEA.

[Descalzi] Therefore, [Elliott] Abrams and the State Department are wrong?

[Noriega] Well, look. I did not hear Abrams, but I also heard over cable television that he has no credibility and that he cannot go into his own [country's] Senate -- into his own Senate. I can go into my own parliament. I can be with my people because I have credibility. However, when he cannot go into his own Senate because he has no credibility, that is shameful indeed.

[Descalzi] General, I would like to ask you two more questions. Mr Arias Calderon says he will only talk about your departure [salida]; that he will talk about nothing else.

[Noriega] That is his problem. [laughs] That is his problem. So...

[Descalzi, interrupting] Concerning a departure, one last question. How do you foresee a way out of this difficult situation with the U.S. Government?

[Noriega] There is no problem with the United Staes. There is no problem with the United States. [repeats himself]

[Descalzi] In the midst of this situation there was a request from the assistant secretary of state that the military withdraw from political activities?

[Noriega] Look, we have already withdrawn. Already. We will retire when he retires, because they are going to retire him. Then we will withdraw.

[Descalzi] General, on behalf of "Topics and Debates," thank you for this interview.

ABADIA ON GENERAL STATE COUNCIL MEETING RESULTS

PA140126 Panama City Radio Exitosa in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Abadia Arias by unidentified correspondent on the country's political situation and how this subject was debated in the General State Council; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Abadia] We believe, and have so discussed in the General State Council, that the trend in the country is to return to normalcy. The events of 10 July are disappointing and disagreeable to all. All Panamanians want to live in peace. This is precisely what we have been discussing in the General State Council. We have analyzed the events so we can do whatever is necessary for the country to continue having peace, for the country to continue to advance and thrive. We hope that our political opponents think in the same manner.

[Question] [Words indistinct]?

[Abadia] Nothing about that. We have not talked about that.

[Question] Mr Minister, what were the General State Council's conclusions?

[Abadia] As I have just said, we concluded that we each have to contribute as much as possible so the country can continue to have peace, so passions can be contained and so a fratricidal war does not start as in the Central American countries. This was what we talked about in the General State Council and we all agreed that this was the path to follow. I reaffirm our hope that our political opponents think in the same manner.

[Question] Does this mean that you are going to accept some of the Civilianization Crusade's petitions?

[Abadia] It means that we are going to keep on fighting for peace.

FDP CLAIMS NO 'POLITICAL PRISONERS' IN JAIL

PA131950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1823 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Panama City, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Panamanian opposition groups claimed that some 700 persons are in prison following the weekend's disturbances, despite the fact that the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] has reported that "there are no political prisoners" in the country. The National Civilianization Crusade, which has been coordinating for 1 month different protest actions against the government of President Eric Arturo Delvalle and FDP Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega, has prepared a list of those persons arrested in the past 3 days, who, according to it, are still in prison. The opposition has presented 75 writs of "habeas corpus" on behalf of those who presumably are in prison, including labor and political leaders.

According to crusade sources, new writs will be submitted this afternoon on behalf of those on a list of prisoners prepared following charges by the relatives of those affected. The arrests, which the government does not recognize, took place among those demonstrators who tried to heed the call by the "Civilianization Crusade," which called for a demonstration last Friday despite an express ban on demonstrations by the president. An FDP spokesman told ACAN-EFE that only some 40 to 60 persons were arrested on Friday, and that they were released on Saturday. "There are no political prisoners or leaders arrested," the source added. According to the opposition, pedestrians and drivers of vehicles who carried opposition slogans or posters, or who were wearing white clothing, the color adopted by the "Crusade" as a protest symbol, were also arrested. [passage omitted]

Civilian and political opposition groups are preparing for an "upcoming date" a new protest march and have announced a "large national strike" as a means of pressure. At noon today horn-honking and pot-banging by the opposition were heard as demonstrations of their discontent. [passage omitted] The government parties suspended at the president's call a "nationalist" march in favor of sovereignty called for [last] Thursday, but which, according to miliary sources, is in the planning stage again and might be held this week. For their part, opposition political groups reported that if the "nationalist" march is held, they will call a mass demonstration for the following day.

BRESSER SUBMITS MACROECONOMIC PROGRAM TO SARNEY

PY101408 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Finance Minister Bresser Pereira yesterday submitted to President Sarney the macroeconomic program establishing economic guidelines for the 1987-91 period. According to this economic program, it is estimated that Brazil will experience an economic growth rate of 5 percent.

According to Presidential Spokesman Frota Neto, the private sector will be responsible for promoting economic growth. Frota Neto talked to Reporter Ireneu Tamanini and explained what new things are introduced in this economic program.

[Begin recording] [Tamanini] How does the Bresser economic program treat the public deficit?

[Frota Neto] Finance Minister Bresser explained to President Sarney what he calls the macroeconomic program. Bresser said he will fulfill the goals established regarding the public deficit, and intends to win this struggle. The finance minister also showed that if this obstacle is not overcome, it will be difficult to achieve stable economic growth. This is why the Sarney government will undertake all necessary actions to achieve this goal.

[Tamanini] What does Bresser's economic program establish regarding the GDP?

[Frota Neto] He estimates that the GDP will total 5 percent in 1987, 6 percent in 1988, and 7 percent in 1991, (?as it is scheduled), in the economic program. [end recording]

Bresser Assesses Plan

PY110020 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Interview with Finance Minister Luis Bresser Pereira by Carmencita Corba -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Corbo] Mr Minister, what is your evaluation of the first 30 days of the new Cruzado Plan?

[Bresser Pereira] The results are very good. The growth of inflation has been virtually halted. We will not have a zero inflation rate simply because we were not planning to reach that level. The inflation rate for the first 30 days following the enforcement of the new measures should be between 3 and 4 percent, perhaps below 3, at most 4 percent.

Interest rates have dropped, and they will continue to drop even further in the next few days, as soon as the new inflation rate becomes known. The IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] has told me that the estimated inflation rate is 3, not 4 percent. In addition, there are clear indications of a recovery of the retail sales of furniture, electric appliances, and nonperishable goods. This shows that we [words indistinct], because consumers again have confidence. This also shows that salaries have grown. As I said, the real value of salaries grew by approximately 10 percent in July. In fact, salaries were readjusted by 20 percent, while the inflation rate will be 3 to 4 percent -- that is, very near zero.

All these indications reveal that Brazil, which was rapidly approaching recession and hyperinflation, with a steep drop in the real value of salaries, has now overcome those evils.

[Corbo] Mr Minister, the salary level is a topic in the new plan on which there has been heated debate. Businessmen have proposed granting a salary bonus, while Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto proposed some modifications to minimum salary regulations. Has a decision been made on the minimum salary?

[Bresser] When the new economic plan was designed, during a talk with Minister Pazzianotto, we agreed to propose eliminating the existing correlation between the minimum salary and other salary levels. The idea is to establish a general minimum salary, which may be gradually readjusted in real terms. The current minimum salary, which will be used as reference, will be adjusted for inflation. The draft law on this minimum salary is practically ready. It is being analyzed by Finance Ministry and Labor Ministry economists and lawyers and by officials of the National Comptrollers Office. As soon as the draft is ready, it will be submitted to Congress, which should end its recess in August.

I want to make it clear that the readjustment of minimum professional salary levels will be gradual. The readjustment will not be enforced during the freeze, but only during the period of flexibility of prices. We will thus reduce the salary lag [preceding word in English], which is quite big. There are people who are making very little while others are making a lot. The creation of the general minimum salary will reduce the lag, although this will be done gradually. I hope that in 4 years we will succeed in doubling the real value of the minimum salary, which will become a general minimum salary.

[Corbo] When you announced the new Cruzado Plan, you said the price freeze would not last long. When will it end?

[Bresser] No date has yet been set. The deadline is 12 or 15 September. The price freeze will probably end in August or September. We will make the decision in approximately 20 days. The most important thing, however, is that we will establish a salary readjustment followed by a careful gradual end of the price freeze, beginning with a case-by-case method followed by more general increases.

[Corbo] When you reported to Congress, you said you had three plans for curbing inflation and for maintaining economic growth. These were the microenterprises plan, the new Cruzado Plan, and the macroeconomic plan, which has not yet been released. Will the macroeconomic plan be released before your visit to the United States?

[Bresser] I believe it will be released before my visit. I will not go to the United States before the approval of the plan.

Sarney: Economy 'Under Control'

PY110336 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 22 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Brazil is seeing the first results of the new Cruzado Plan. This was President Jose Sarney's main message during today's Chatting by the Radio, a weekly presidential radio program.

[Begin Sarney recording] I will begin by telling you that we are about to see the first results of the new Cruzado Plan. Far from any spectacular evaluation, and with the prudence that the early release of news calls for, we can announce with certainty that, based on data supplied by the IBGE the inflation rate for the period beginning 12 June, when the new economic measures came into force, will be 3 to 4 percent. This means that the 25 percent inflation rate for the 30-day period before the new Cruzado Plan has dropped to 4 percent.

The interest rate in force on 9 July reflected a reduction from 29 to 11 percent. The organizations that monitor sales have also reported a 23 percent increase in the sales of nonperishable goods.

Another index of the economy is the credit payment level. In fact, during a crisis, all debtors reduce their payments, thus raising the level of unpaid debts. However, this level has dropped from 26 to 3 percent.

We do not want to encourage hope by saying the crisis is totally over. No, I believe we will still have to confront problems and we will still have to struggle. Yet this time we have the experience of the difficult months we went through after the Cruzado Plan began to fail.

We can, however, say that the economy is again under control and we are returning to normal. This is a significant fact and good news for all Brazilians. [end recording]
[passage omitted]

BRESSER TO TAKE MACROECONOMIC PLAN TO U.S.

PY111538 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] Finance Minister Luiz Bresser Pereira will go to the United States on 21 July to explain the macroeconomic program to the bankers. Bresser Periera wants to convince the creditors that Brazil cannot reduce its public deficit to zero in 1988.

The most difficult goal now is to reduce the deficit of the government and the state-owned enterprises to 3.5 percent of the GDP.

Finance Minister Bresser Pereira even told President Jose Sarney that this is the most difficult item on the macroeconomic program. This implies that a great sacrifice will be required to promote the country's economic growth.

Minister Bresser Pereira will go to the United States on 21 July, carrying the macroeconomic program. He will meet with bankers, IMF officials, and U.S. Government economic and financial officials.

The public deficit currently totals 3.9 percent of the GDP. However, the government's economic experts are figuring out cutbacks to reduce the public deficit to 3.5 percent. The experts claim that the current data are posing great difficulties because of the rollover of the state and municipal debt by the federal government.

The IMF wants the Brazilian Government to end the public deficit as early as 1988. However, Minister Bresser Pereira will concentrate his arguments on this point to convince the IMF and the bankers that Brazil cannot reduce its public deficit to zero in 1988 without halting growth, which he expects to reach 6 percent, 1 percent above the 1987 projections.

The goal of the macroeconomic program, which the finance minister will explain to the creditors, is to reduce the public deficit to 2.5 percent in 1988, 1.3 percent in 1989, and to barely 0.5 percent in 1990. The Brazilian public deficit will be reduced to zero in 1991.

Before going to the United States, the finance minister will go to Argentina next week as a member of President Jose Sarney's entourage. Bresser Pereira will also participate in the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] convention, scheduled for 18 and 19 July in Brasilia, as a PMDB conventioneer.

Further Report

PY111836 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] Finance Minister Bresser Pereira said today in Sao Paulo that on 21 July he will travel to Washington to present his macroeconomic plan with the basic guidelines for lifting the moratorium on foreign debt payments. However, he said, he does not intend to sign any agreement [words indistinct] with the creditor banks probably before 30 days to start negotiations for the payment of the Brazilian foreign debt contracted with the IMF.

Despite criticism of his economic plan, Bresser Pereira believes it is proving successful because inflation is dropping from its past levels, the recession is easing with the increased sales of nonperishable goods, and interest rates are dropping and will continue dropping, pulling the country away from the path it was following.

Bresser said he nonetheless cannot make a miracle happen because he is already doing everything that can be done within the possibilities of the economic plan. He again asserted that inflation will reach 3 percent this month, despite the prevailing price freeze on some products. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

AIDS CASES — The number of AIDS cases in Brazil has increased. The Health Ministry recorded 1,981 cases by the end of June, with 45 percent resulting in death. Out of the AIDS cases reported, 846 are homosexuals, 383 bisexuals, 67 hemophiliacs, 65 people involved in blood transfusions, 45 intravenous drug addicts, and 25 heterosexuals. Sao Paulo continues to lead the statistics in AIDS cases. [Text] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jul 87 PY]

PRESIDENT GARCIA GRANTS INTERVIEW TO TV LATINA

PA091408 Panama City Panavision Television in Spanish 2314 GMT 5 Jul 87

["Exclusive interview granted to Television Latina" by President Alan Garcia Perez to Leonel Nodal and Reinaldo Garcia, PRENSA LATINA correspondents in Lima, at the Presidential Palace in Lima; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Nodal] Good morning, Mr President.

[Garcia] Good morning.

[Nodal] We, from Cuban television and TV Latina, greatly appreciate your kindness in agreeing to grant us this interview today. We hope that during this interview we will be able to broach some aspects of the Peruvian and international situation.

First, we know that very shortly you will be completing your 2d year in office. We are sure that your are already evaluating the results -- the successes and mistakes -- made during this period. If possible, could you give us a preview of your evaluation and of the recent incidents that have occurred in the country?

[Garcia] Thank you. First, please allow me to send my greetings to the people of Cuba and reiterate the brotherhood and closeness between Peru and Cuba. We have closely followed the Cuban people's process, and have very good international and bilateral relations with Cuba.

We are nearing 2 years of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] government in Peru. When we took office we were confronted with two problems: the immediate crisis in the face of which several measures could be adopted, and the great problem of centuries of an unjust structure within our economy and our society.

In the beginning we had to face two issues: the economy and the political issue of violence. In the economic field we find the results are positive. We received a country with a high rate of inflation. Thus, we were experiencing reduced consumption and decreasing production. We were experiencing inflation and recession, and we had a huge foreign debt. Therefore, we adopted several decisions. We decided not to pay the debt; we decided that we would only pay creditors we felt were of interest to Peru. Second, we used our resources to help our domestic economy grow. Wages were increased, we generated greater demand and consumption, and in turn this forced production to increase. In 1986 Peru grew more than any other Latin American country. Therefore, we see that our economic policy has geen successful.

Of course, this policy also has its limitations. There comes a time when we begin to ask: How much more can we continue to grow without opening new factories to continue growing? To open new factories we need investment, foreign resources, and foreign technology. Here is where the fine tuning comes in. After the initial thrust you need the fine tuning, and this calls for ability and patience. But we were able to meet our first goal; we curbed the drop in production and constant increase of prices.

Regarding political violence, as you very well know we received a country with a great deal of social hostility and violence. The violence we inherited was different from the rational and political violence we experienced during the 1960's and 1970's. The violence experienced in those years was the old Latin American guerrilla-type violence. Back then violence was a way of life, a way to express feelings and attitudes. This type of violence led armed groups in the mountains, the Peruvian Andes, to occupy peasant communities, many time by force. To fight this, the former government sent in the Army. All this resulted in the deaths of thousands of people.

Since we took office in 1985, violence has increased. Violence in the Andes Mountains has decreased and it moved into the cities. We then began to experience the problem of selective killings. Hundreds of policemen have died; hundreds of men who are really workers in uniform. They have no fascist ideology, which is something that policemen in other countries are accused of. In the face of this, we used two methods to counteract the problem.

First, we have proven that our democracy can be anti-imperialist. It can be popular despite the great economic limitations experienced by a country that was looted and left in poverty, a country whose economy had hit the economic bottom. We are proving that a democratic economy can improve the living conditions of the poor sectors, not only in the cities, but, for the first time, in the interior of the country. We are proving that the state can be an ally of the peasant groups, of the peasant communities that have been forgotten for hundreds of years. Without this, democracy cannot defend itself against violence. I feel that if we were able to abide by IMF rules and were to serve the interests of some powerful groups, we would not have the moral authority to defend the state and the democratic institutions because our actions would not be democratic.

Therefore, the first thing we tried to do was suggest a Latin American alternative, an anti-imperialist, decentralized, and democratic alternative. With this alternative we are defending ourselves against violence. Second, we are also defending ourselves by developing our most repressed areas, by helping the peasant communities, and, with the help of the police, we are preventing the state from falling into a state of barbarism. We have had times when a step backward was taken within this new decision to fight violence with serene violence [violencia serena], which is the violence of the state, which must never turn to brutality and impatience. We have had difficult moments, serious setbacks. A year ago, during a riot in the jails, poor police judgment led to atrocity. Men who had surrendered were killed. These are things that show us that the instruments of power are also contaminated with this same violence and that we can have problems in fighting this violence against the state. I hope that little by little the people will identify themselves with the state and that we will overcome violence. This was the second issue.

Then we see we have made progress with the economy. We have reduced inflation. Today we are experiencing some new problems which we must overcome.

Regarding violence, we are overcoming the problem without people disappearing, without the mass executions of the past. This does not mean we have eradicated violence. However, I am convinced that democratically, little by little, and with the patience that a democratic state must have, we will overcome this problem.

However, we still have one big problem, the real problem, the problem of a society that has been looted for centuries; the problem of a society that has dedicated itself to one city, the capital city; the problem of a society that does not have adequate agricultural production; the problem of a society with consumption inspired by the U.S. way of life [preceding three words in English] with the idea of consuming what a rich country consumes. We have the problem of dissociation and lack of national identity in the cultural and economic areas. These are the real problems; that is the real problem -- the problem of poverty, regional inequality, and the lack of cultural identity. We are a bit behind in all this. This is the problem that really interests me. However, we are a bit behind in resolving it. We are a bit behind in the making of a revolution in Peru. We are behind because of the serious problems we must resolve immediately. We do not want to act rashly, but our economic crisis, inflation, and violence are so important that we must first work to resolve these issues, calm things down, and then broach the big problems. We are a bit behind in resolving the big problems, those problems that take 10, 15, and 20 years to mature.

We have all that is necessary for a good system. We are making changes; we have elections; we have a very large and free press. But all this also limits the speed in which one would like to act or discuss the matters one would like to discuss immediately and in-depth. We must consult on what we wish to do, and we must also compromise. Therefore, regarding the big things to be done, I must admit that I am not pleased. We have tackled the immediate problem, but we have not even begun to carry out a deep revolution.

[Nodal] Do you have a specific plan to overcome these problems?

[Garcia] Naturally. First of all, we must initiate regional redistribution in the country. Eighty percent of our country's industry, 80 percent of our country's money is in the capital city, Lima. Just imagine what it would be like if 80 percent of Cuba was located in Havana. More than 30 percent of the population is in Lima, and more than 80 percent of investment and industry are also in Lima. This calls for a redistribution in the country. But who can make our middle class, our industrial bourgeoisie, and our working class understand that our economy must be decentralized? All of us have always dreamt about coming to Lima and staying there because it is the Spanish capital city. This has been a long-standing problem, and it is closely linked to social and economic redistribution.

We continue to be a country in which the most powerful groups -- some people here in Peru call them the 12 apostles, the 12 apostles and their approximately 72 disciples -- control most of the income and national investment. This results in two problems. First, a large group of our people, the poor people, are not a market for development; there is no consumption market because there is too much poverty. We have done some things, but there is still much poverty. Since those powerful groups control a large part of our national resources, we must begin a process of redistribution. However, this process of redistribution must be done within our limitations. We are a country open to the international economy, a country with absolute freedom of press, and heterogenous political parties. The bourgeoisie also has its defense mechanisms, and the main instrument they have, a world-wide and international instrument, is withdrawal. They can withdraw their money, they can use lockouts [preceding word in English] strike, or take their money out of Peru. Therefore, we must know what kind of a web we can weave to create a balance and how far we can go without falling into something that may be self-defeating.

Peru is not an island. Peru has many borders and communications, especially today when satellites have linked world communication. A person can withdraw his money with a single telex sent from Lima to New York. This is one of the problems we face. Little by little I am making some changes. This is the second problem we face.

The third problem we face is to give back to our country its cultural identity. We are an Andean people, an Indian and Mestizo people. We also have some African roots; we have much black influence and culture. We also have Chinese roots -- this goes back to the past century. We are truly a historic cocktail of races. All this creates a lack of essential consistency. The Andes Mountains were abandoned to come to Lima, the coast, an escape port for the Spanish. Cusco, our historic capital city, remained in the mountains as did the peasant communities. Agriculture was forgotten. Our education is basically European and North American. Our folklore, our culture, and our race have taken second place. We are trying to rescue all this.

However, we find ourselves being confronted by the new values we receive through our television sets. Now that we have satellites, anyone with a small antenna can tune in to 50 U.S., European, or Brazilian stations. We find ourselves copying lifestyles that have nothing in common with our lifestyle. This is one of our big problems. We must handle this with much care and balance the system. We would love to see a single type of education on television -- that would be a solution.

However, we find others who say this is not possible because we have total freedom of the press. Here in Peru we have 9 television channels, 16 newspapers, and 64 radio stations. Each of them says what it feels. The Constitution orders me not only to listen but to defend this freedom of speech. Of course, it would be much easier, and quicker, to recover our national identity if we had only one television channel, one newspaper. This is very difficult, but this is what we are committed to, and we must know how to balance things.

However, we are still a bit behind in resolving these three big problems, the social redistribution of wealth, regional redistribution of economic activity, and recovery of our national identity. We have made much progress from the very moment we refused to pay the foreign debt; we have redefined Peru's situation. Peru was being plundered with the payment of the foreign debt, and we said: This is as far as we go; we are going to invest this money in Peru.

[R. Garcia] Mr President, since you took office Peru has held an outstanding place at the international level. This has been due to Peru's confrontations with the IMF and the foreign private banks, its support for a peacful resolution of the Central American conflict, its support for Nicaragua, and its active participation with the Nonaligned Movement. What are your government's future plans regarding the foreign debt? How will you finance your development plans? What attitude will you assume in the face of the U.S. threats to invade Central America, especially Nicaragua? What kind of participation will Peru have within the Nonaligned Movement? What are your views regarding the upcoming meeting of the nonaligned countries press pool to be held in Lima?

[Garcia] We have the following ideological belief: To have democracy, redistribution, and justice in Peru it is necessary to redefine Peru's foreign relations. We must struggle for Peru to become a less dependent society, a society independent of foreign, economic, and ideological guidance [tutelaje]. We are also convinced that no one in Latin America can be definitely independent or establish their own development system.

We must all be part of the great system which we call continental unity. Continental unity, Latin American integration -- Bolivar's dream is the sole guarantee of our anti-imperialist independence.

Our foreign policy has much to do with international policy. What we have tried to do is take a step forward, have our country play a more active role within the Third World, within the Nonaligned Movement. We are trying to represent the right of the poor people to a place in history and in the decisionmaking process. We began by telling the IMF that we would not pay our debt as long as Peru continued to experience development problems. We responded to the IMF as strong opponents of their liberal theory -- as a matter of fact their theory is having many sleepless nights [as heard] -- that creates more poverty in our countries every time the IMF demands that they follow a liberal economic policy. The IMF acts as if all countries were equals, as if the same theories and conditions applied to the rich and poor countries.

Ever since the times of the Romans, the rich of the world have always rejected the West. As far as they are concerned, they are the only ones who are civilized and everyone else is a barbarian; therefore, we must impose our sole civilization on them. In this case, this sole civilization is their liberal theory. So we said: Hold it; this may be good for the rich -- we are not too sure because that is another world -- but this theory is no good for the other countries of the world. They claim that the windows of the economy must be opened to allow the entrance of international products, so we can compete in the international market. However, all this does is destroy our national economy. The huge power of the world economy destroys our national economy. We find ourselves buying foreign products, and our currency devalues because we find ourselves without dollars. Then they say the interest of the national currency must be increased by the banks to prevent the people from buying dollars; they say we must balance our interest rates with devaluation. All this leads to is an increase of prices within a country. Then they say if the prices within the country increase, then the value of the dollar must be increased and let the currency devaluate. This leads us to inflation, which results in less consumption and less production. That theory has led Latin America to bankruptcy in the past few years.

For this reason we refused to pay the debt if our development was affected by the payment, and we also refused to abide by their theory. We have a right for oursleves, and our economic policy is an answer to the IMF. They say devaluate; we say that we will devaluate when the action benefits the country. They say increase interest rates; we say let us decrease our interest rates. By adopting these mechanisms we have been able to promote greater consumption reactivation. At the international level, we have stated that we are striving to reactivate our country's political autonomy and struggling for our right to make our own economic decisions. Our decision has led us to put forth every effort to promote coordination among the Latin American countries, and I feel that we are making some progress.

Things have gotten so bad that they have resulted in some good for our countries. We are advancing because the crisis of the debt and unemployment is forcing us to adopt decisions. Everyone is adopting decisions and these decisions are the same in all the countries. Even if we are not discussing our decisions, we find that all of Latin America is slowly beginning to adopt the same decisions. Many are beginning to call for nonpayment of the debt and are adopting unorthodox dicisions. An example of this is the Austral Plan in Argentina. This is an answer to the liberal theory. The Cruzado Plan in Brazil is also an answer to that theory. Even though this plan has not been as successful as expected, it has been an answer. Brazil has announced that it will not pay its debt. In every country we hear voices demanding an end to the payment of the debt, voices demanding an end to the bleeding of Latin America, and an end to the drainig of the Latin American countries.

An awareness is being created. Difficult situations create historic awareness; abundance has never created historic awareness. I feel the time is right to reach an agreement in Latin America. The time is right to reach an important agreement regarding integration in Latin America; the time is right to achieve integration, the time is right to make a decision to effect a continental integration. I am speaking of an integration of continental decisions rather than a technological or industrial integration. I am speaking of an integration of continental political decisions.

Within this framework, and as a united Latin America, we are part of the Nonaligned Movement. As a united Latin America that defends its economy we also defend the continent's political sovereignty. Two years ago Peru joined the group of countries that defends Nicaragua. We view the Nicaraguan struggle as the Latin American struggle. We view the Nicaraguan people's efforts as a struggle against the oppressive and arrogant power of a very rich country which, in my opinion, in the past few years has not had the best administration. How can we remain removed from this problem? I have visited Managua.

When I speak of this problem here in Peru I receive some applause; however, when I suggest specific help--- [does not complete thought]. I do not deny that Peru is a poor country, you can see that for yourselves. But no matter how poor we may be, we can always find a few million, some oil, and some canned fish, to help a country that is the trench, the vanguard, the one facing imperialism. Then we begin to hear the voices, even the voices of the left, saying: How can we do this if our country is poor? How can we give products to other countries? We are still lacking in the spirit of active solidarity. We still lack a continental sense of work. Internationally we will continue to work for a Latin American integration, to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement, to defend continental sovereignty in the face of interventionism in Central America, and for unity in the big decisions.

Interesting steps have been taken toward Latin American integration. For example, we have the Andean Pact, the Latin American economic system, and the binational agreements. However, these are all small steps in the face of an integration of the historic decisions of Latin America. Integration is not a couple of industrialist saying that some bicycle tires will be produced here and some handle bars will be produced over there. No, that is not integration. Integration is when we all agree that we will not allow any more bleeding of Latin America and that we will not pay the debt. Integration will be achieved when we get together and decide to demand an interest rate in accordance with the needs of Latin America; when we agree to demand gears of grace and the necessary terms to make the payments. When we agree not to allow more than a percentage of th exports to be used for the payment of the debt; when we agree to confront the invaders and tell them they may no longer help the contras and that all of Latin America is against this public -- or, as in the Irangate way -- undercover way of helping the mercenaries.

I believe in that type of integration, and I think we are heading in that direction. I am very confident that we are heading in that direction; there is a reapproachement among presidents. I was with Fidel in Harare. I met him there. Since then, we have had many telephone conversations. We have a rapproachement with other presidents. I see that they are visiting each other. Little by little, we are opening the doors of that famous presidential formality that did not allow us to get close to each other. I think all of this is contributing to the integration of the historical decisions of the Americas.

[Nodal] In other words, you are forecasting that in the near future, the Latin American answer to the debt problem -- the Peruvian answer itself, in addition to the answers given by other countries -- could produce a rearrangement of suggestions and, even by means of integration, a so-called qualitative progress in this international confrontation.

[Garcia] I am sure of that. I am so sure of that, that I have even seen a very important U.S. bank, little by little, becoming aware that the huge debt of the poor countries will eventually not be paid. No matter how determined some leader might be to pay, they will not be able to pay. The world banking system, the centers of financial power, are developing an awareness of this. Even they are developing an awareness. I am convinced that emotions must be stirred. I used a phrase that scares some people: We must set the political field of Latin America on fire, and in this manner, promote a joint decision which we are slowly reaching.

[R. Garcia] Mr President, one question. We know that despite its efforts, Peru is having some problems getting new capital from the industrialized countries. We also know that you are having some problems with the AID. On Sunday, the U.S. ambassador to Peru was saying there was $57 million available for Peru in 1987. However, he said that before Peru received this money, it would have to pay back $28 million. We would like to know how difficult it has become for Peru to get foreign capital since your government decided to allot only 10 percent of its export income to pay the debt?

[Garcia] You must understand our idea clearly. If the foreign loans were positive for Latin America the whole situation would be different. For example, if Latin America were to receive $1 billion a year in machinery and asked to repay $200 million a year, then it would be receiving $800 million and disbursing $200 million. Unfortunately, in the past 8 or 10 years, $1 billion are disbursed and only $600 or $700 million are received. We are disbursing more, which results in poverty for us. We must add that today a foreign loan is nothing more than a myth. At least this has been our experience. More money leaves our countries than is received. Therefore, what new capital are you talking about? New capital is what is leaving Latin America, not coming to Latin America. This is why we said we would limit our payments. We knew they would not lend us more money. It would have been pretty shameless on our part to say: We will not pay, but lend us money anyway. They would not agree to that. Behind all this we find what I have already explained; more has left the area than has been received.

Just recently we held some talks with the World Bank. The World Bank wanted us to pay $192 million in the next 12 months. If we agree to pay them $192 million, the World Bank will lend us $150 million in the next 12 months. Putting it this way, the idea is not so good. The same has happened with several other banks. Some have asked us to pay 100 and will lend us 50. No way, keep your 50 and I will pay the 100 when I can. Let time go by and see what happens. Therefore, our problem is a somewhat hypothetical problem; whether the loan is good and whether it is large enough. However, it is not; therefore, we do not have a problem. We find ourselves keeping more money each time. That is the truth.

Fortunately, the Cuban people are listening to me. Others may think I have a dishonest way of thinking. I find that the way the foreign debt grew is dishonest. They have paid us a pittance for our copper, silver, soil, sugar, fish, flour, and lead. However, when they lend us money or sell us machinery, we have to pay a very high price. They value their work highly because it is performed by the white Western labor. Their work is much more expensive that our Mestizo and Latin American labor. When they lend us money or sell us machinery they do so at very high interests rates. The huge gap between our work and their work continues to expand. It is an unfair gap. We make decisions concerning the debt based on all these things, all these historic elements. If we feel this debt is the result of an unjust system, we have every right to say that we will make changes. For the time being, we will restrict the payment of our debt. We will refuse to pay a debt that impoverishes our country and hinders its development possibilities. We believe in what our country generates. This is what I can say. Each Latin American country generates enough wealth to continue growing. Each Latin American country has vast wealth, which is primarily the people's consumption capacity. If anyone wants to own a color television set he will have to buy it from Japan or the United States. If people want to dress and eat, we have cotton and food. Therefore, we must learn to direct consumption according to necessary items. Our people can dress well and eat well. Our great wealth is our huge population, which seeks to satisfy their needs. This allows us to have factories where people work.

Latin America has enough wealth to develop without needing foreign loans. This is what I think about Peru. I feel that during the past 20 years we have proven, and will continue to prove, that we can grow without foreign loans. Then you can tell me about growth without, quote, fresh capital, unquote.

[Nodal] Mr President, you recently broached the issue of drug trafficking. We also heard there was the possibility of a meeting between the Latin American countries and the U.S. President to discuss the drug trafficking issue. We feel that drug trafficking is an international problem that currently affects the whole world, especially young people. This problem harms Latin American countries. How do you think this problem should be handled?

[Garcia] I have always thought of drug trafficking as the final stage of capitalist consumerism. The drug addict uses a drug to find satisfaction, yet all he does is create greater dissatisfaction.

Thus, it is a consumerism of pure dissatisfaction; it is the need for stimulus without any purpose. The use of drugs is nothing more than a caricature of centuries of capitalist consumerism, which currently is expressed in worldwide nuclearization, in the appetite to control countries, and in the appetite to use drugs. I believe all these are part of the spirit of world capitalism.

As you know, there are areas in Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia where coca is illegally produced, commercialized, and prepared for the big markets. Liberal capitalist theory states that there is no production without consumption. The problem does not lie in the fact that a poor town in my country -- a poor town, because there are also very rich and criminal towns -- produces coca leaves in the Peruvian jungle. The basic problem lies in the world's big consumer markets consisting of the richest societies. Nobody can deny that the big consumer markets predominate in the richest societies. The United States and Europe are the great drug consumer markets.

Until something is done about these consumer markets that demand and force production, the Peruvian police efforts will not suffice. We will end up wasting our resources to take care of a problem that is not ours.

I believe that the problem is not limited,...of course we do our part.... [changes thought]. When President Betancur attacked the Colombian drug traffickers with severity, they changed countries and went to Peru. During the past 2 years we have discovered huge intallations, enviable because of their economic value, in the middle of the jungle. The cement used to construct them must have been carried there by helicopters. The machines in these installations were huge cauldrons, the size of this room. Peruvian officials destroyed them once. The second time they had to use military aircraft to do it. However, this is not the problem. The basic problem lies in the consumer markets that demand this production. I believe the rich countries could do something very important for their people by directly attacking the use of drugs, limiting drug use, or attacking psychological factors that stimulate the use of drugs. Peru does not have a drug abuse problem. Of course, there are groups that use drugs. Sometimes the use of drugs by young groups is frightening but this is not a widespread problem. The price of drugs is out of reach to large sectors of our society. Although Peru does not have massive and immediate drug problem, it has attacked this scourge because of its moral and human convictions. However, I repeat, the kit [previous word in English], the core of the problem, lies in the use of drugs by rich societies. They must modify their psychological framework, their problems of dissatisfaction, so that they will cease to be the great centers of drug use.

[Nodal] Mr President, we have been informed that this year sometime soon Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Peru. What is your opinion of peace efforts by the USSR compared with the dangerous U.S. Star Wars strategy that will take the arms race to outer space.

[Garcia] It is evident that there are two very important power centers in the world and that the personalities of their leaders influence to a large extent the image we have of those power centers. Within the USSR, Gorbachev has shown a refreshing and important political ability. This is so not only because of the open and flexible policies he has introduced into the USSR political system, but also because he has taken the initiative to boldly present topics that should be discussed. Thus he has induced his opponent to do the same. In the first place, Gorbachev's proposal to abolish and suspend nuclear tests and the flexibility he has bravely introduced into the USSR internal systems reflect vital points of Gorbachev's personality. Second, as developing nations, as nations that are still dependent, we are part of a world system that currently holds irrational goals. When we observe the existing obsession to possess missiles in space we ask ourselves if we are really human beings or if we have all gone crazy. This system promotes imitation, competition, rivalry, and dissatisfaction and was well described by Karl Marx as a system that is not dependent on its actors but that pushes its actors. It has brought us to massive chaos, which has been transeferred to space with attempts to construct a nuclear missile system.

Confronted with all this, we say that despite our efforts, despite living in Camaguey or Cuzco, we are part of a system that can blow up at any moment. At any moment, in an attack of violence, to say the least, someone can press the red button and start a nuclear wear that will make us all victims. Thus, even if we are poor we have a right to raise our voices and say: What are you who are responsible for all of this going to do? Where is this all taking us? How foolish to use mortal weapons before satisfying the needs of your own people who are using drugs.

The problem is not in space, it is in the heads of many people who are not physically or spiritually satisfied and who turn to drugs and alcohol. The real problem is within men, not in space. Our messages must endeavor to humanize world policies. This is an important aspect of the Latin American and Third World experience. We are poor countries that must find a development model that will not force us to dream of possessing missiles and rockets, and controlling men. This is only part of a crazed conscience. We must issue a spiritual, humane message that contrasts with the crazed development of the world. We need to reaffirm spiritual efforts to make us satisfied and free human beings. Returning to your question, I believe Gorbachev has been a fresh wind in these times, and I follow his work with utmost attention. We hope his brave antinuclear proposals succeed as well as his policies of modification and flexibility within the USSR internal political panorama. I appreciate very much his work and his very pragmatic concept of the realities.

I think President Castro is a very mature man, very mature. Naturally, for a long time, the Cuban problem has not been understood by many Peruvian politicians. However, times makes it easier to understand things. Time and new circumstances make us speak in agreement on the topics of Latin America, anti-imperialism, Central America, and the foreign debt, with the pragmatism that is required by our societies. I was discussing with President Castro how complex our societies have become with many satellites and world news coverage, and how one would like to state that things have changed, and that one has to yield and carefully convince, and to make moves slowly, sometimes without the person who was moved realizing it. I feel these talks are very important for human experiences. They greatly affect strengthening our relations as people. I would say that Cuba and Peru are very good friends. They can achieve still greater and better relations.

We know a considerable amount about the Cuban people, about Cuban literature, about the work done by the Cuban people, and about their achievements and specific material goals. Many of our people have traveled to Cuba. There are people here that claim that Alan Garcia's government is communist. What we have to do is strengthen our fraternity and learn what must be learned. I am very satisfied that there is a very fluid relationship, not only a political relationship, but also an institutional and personal relationship between our countries.

[Nodal] Thank you very much, Mr President. You have been very kind.

[Garcia] I appreciate this very much, and I send warm greetings to the Cuban people and to Fidel.

[Nodal] Thank you.

'TEXT' OF MALDONADO AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL

PY101730 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Jul 87 p A5

["Text" of agreement signed by Brazilian President Jose Sarney and President Alan Garcia in Puerto Maldonado, Peru, on 3 July during their border area summit]

[Text] The presidents of the Republic of Peru, Alan Garcia Perez, and of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Jose Sarney, assert that the closeness of our countries and our people's shared vocation of Latin American unity are facts that inspire our international activities and constantly encourage friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

We stess our commitment to deepen and diversify relations between Peru and Brazil within the framework of our joint wish for Latin American unity and for promoting the interests of our region and of the developing world in general.

We stress the importance of the Amazon region as an essential factor in Brazilian-Peruvian relations. The total development of this region is a necessary factor for our governments, which are determined to make every effort to substantially improve the welfare of our respective Amazon peoples.

Being aware of the importance to improve our bilateral relations and of the need to strengthen the ties between our Amazon peoples, we have agreed to sign a basic joint bilateral action plan outlined within the framework of the Rio Branco Declaration.

This program will be progressively carried out with the direct and active participation of Peruvian and Brazilian public and state organizations in response the needs of our Amazon region and in keeping with the national development plans of each country.

The plan of action includes the following:

Border Cooperation [subhead]

1) Border trade. To constitute an appropriate working group in charge of making the necessary recommendations to promote and expedite border trade. This working group's evaluation will also take into account the so-called minor shopping across the border.

2) Border communities. To establish and carry out an integrated development program for the Peruvian and Brazilian border communities, starting with the communities of Inapari and Assis, in Brazil. This effort must be carried out in the short term in keeping with the objectives, policies, and programs of the respective Amazon development plans of both countries, trying to obtain joint international cooperation from multilateral organizations, especially from the OAS.

Technical Cooperation [subhead]

1) To establish a technical cooperation program granting emphasis to border cooperation in the following areas: agriculture, livestock, forestry resources, environmental protection, health, and border road integration.

2) This integration will mainly be achieved by supporting integrated development projects.

3) Through an exchange of notes, the Brazilian and Peruvian Governments will establish the proper mechanisms to implement the cooperation program. They also agree to appoint those government institutions that will be entrusted with implementing the pertinent activities.

Trade Incentives [subhead]

1) To adopt joint measures that will contribute to the expansion and diversification of trade with the objective of promoting trade and bilateral integration.

2) So as to grant a stable framework to develop bilateral trade, the two governments will study the implementation of several trade mechanisms. They will encourage Brazilian and Peruvian private and government enterprises to carry out specific actions, even by resorting to the experience of Brazilian and Peruvian trade companies, with the objective of generating a balanced bilateral trade and encouraging the sale of Brazilian and Peruvian products in third countries.

Amazon Cooperation [subhead]

To grant categorical support to the various projects adopted within the framework of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty [TCA], particularly those included in the action plan issued by the pro tempore secretariat which was submitted to TCA member countries by the ad hoc advisory committee. This action plan encompasses subjects regarding health, highway transportation, river navigation, and botany.

Traffic of People, Vehicles, and Merchandise [subhead]

To establish a task group made up of the proper Peruvian and Brazilian organizations which will establish the proper regulations that will regulate and facilitate the traffic of people, vehicles, and merchandise in the Peruvian-Brazilian border area.

Specific Projects [subhead]

To continue efforts aimed at increasing reciprocal cooperation in the prevention of drug consumption, the treatment and rehabilitation of drug users, and the repression of illegal drug trafficking.

Friendship and Cooperation Treaty [subhead]

Prompted by the intention of strengthening bilateral relations, we express our satisfaction over the full enforcement of the consultation, information, and cooperation mechanism that was implemented in the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed on 16 October 1979, which we believe is the proper mechanism to allow us to follow the agreements included in the present work program and to discuss joint actions aimed at achieving the same objective.

Drafted in the city of Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios department, Republic of Peru, on 3 July 1987.

Signed, Alan Garcia Perez and Jose Sarney, president of the Republic of Peru, and president of the Federative Republic of Brazil

SANGUINETTI CRITICIZES 'MEANINGLESS' STRIKES

PY131604 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Speech by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti in Artigas on 10 July, on the occasion of dedicating public works -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The achievement of Artigas department is not an isolated fact, or the result of an isolated action. It is the result of a national effort aimed first at consolidating the [words indistinct] institutions, as acknowledged by the whole world. I know this, because I came back from Europe recently and found that that continent regards with respect our peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy. The atmosphere of understanding and respect and the real desire to overcome the differences that led us to (?violent) situations is respected by the world and deeply (?understood) by our citizenry.

We have also managed to control our critical economic situation, first, by an internal refinancing and afterward by an external refinancing. After 2 years of depression and a growing unemployment rate, we have attained a financial framework that has allowed Uruguay to start growing again. The unemployment rate has dropped from 14 percent to the current 9 percent. [passage omitted]

It is true we are facing difficulties, misunderstandings, meaningless strikes and stoppages that somehow complicate life in the country. They complicate life but do not stop it, because for some reason we are exporting and producing more.

The only thing we can do to face the strikes is to continue as we are doing now, consolidating the freedom of work and continuing with our national effort. We have only one concern, and that is for the workers who are being led nowhere with meaningless measures that weaken the efforts of the companies they work for and endanger their source of work. These workers are being dragged into using totally outdated methods of labor struggle that are no longer used in the rest of the world, because they have been replaced by dialogue and understanding. These latter methods are also open in this country, since we want to be able to work, construct, and build this prosperity we are gradually achieving to leave our children a better future. [passage omitted]

That is the objective of our work. That is what we came for today. We came to dedicate these works and to announce that we will soon call for a bid for road construction in this department. We will continue calling for peace and for your efforts, voicing our willingness to continue governing with the people's support. We wish to continue building this atmosphere of tolerance and order that has allowed our democratic institutions to consolidate, to have freedom to return, and for the whole world to feel that beyond a troubled American continent there lies a better future full of hopes.

BRIEFS

ARMY, NAVY OFFICERS PROMOTED -- Ricardo Galarza (Army) has been promoted to the rank of general. Mario Martinez and Ricardo Murialdo (Navy) have been promoted to the rank of real admiral. [Summary] [Montevideo LA DEMOCRACIA in Spanish 18 Jun 87 p 9 PY]